THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII. NUMBER 40. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Maharajah Dhulip Singh has remitted a sum of Rs. 2,000 to Umritsur, as his offering at the Sikh temple. This is the first step he has taken towards conciliating his nationalists. Poor victim of an unscrupulous guardian!

THE *Novoe Vremya* warns the British Government, that any attempt to establish closer relations between England and Turkey would compel Russia to free herself from the disadvantageous stipulations of the Berlin treaty. It hints that the German and Austrian Emperors have given their consent. Of course the warning was inspired, and the Roumelian outbreak is the practical demonstration.

RECENT statistics demonstrate that England has 65 square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area; Holland, 54; Portugal, 20; Denmark, 6·30; France, 1·90; and Spain, 0·86 square miles. The area of the British colonies is nearly 8,000,000 square miles—rather less than the area of the Russian Empire, including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the Native Feudatory States in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, be added, over which England exercises as great control as Russia does over much of the territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 square miles, then the area of the British Empire exceeds that of the Russian Empire by about 200,000 square miles; and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY, in the case of Dadoji vs. Rakmabai, attempts to show that a suit of this kind was a creation of the English law, which was intended to refer only to persons of mature age, who accepted the responsibilities of marriage with their eyes open. "There was nothing," he said, "more barbarous than to compel a young lady to go to a person whom she disliked. There was no authority in English law to support a case like this, and his lordship did not wish to extend the law further." The judgment deals with an important question regarding the marita laws of the Hindus, and requires the serious consideration of the Hindu community.

THE CHARGE on press messages from, and to, India will be reduced by one-half on and after the 1st of January next. This will still, however, leave the press tariff at an exorbitantly high rate, and quite out of proportion to the charges that are levied elsewhere.

A RESOLUTION published on the General Report of the Operations of the Survey of India for the year 1883-84 states that the number of maps issued during the year amounted to nearly 200,000, their value exceeding a lakh and-a-half. Active work this. It is to be hoped that it is useful.

THE HON. JUSTICE Oldfield's place in the Allahabad High Court will probably be filled, it is said, either by Mr. Syed Mahmoud, or Mr. Duthoit, who is now on leave; most probably by the former.

THE MAHARAJAH of Jeypur has subscribed the princely sum of Rs. 10,000 to Lady Dufferin's Fund. The Raja of Kapurthala has given Rs. 5,000.

THE Puna Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by Lord Reay in the presence of a large gathering. The exhibition, notwithstanding its rival at Simla, is pronounced a great success.

THE *Journal of the Anjuman-i Panjab* says that the cause of the promotion of Oriental, especially Sanskrit, learning suffers an irreparable loss by the death of the Maharajah of Kashmir. To the Panjab University he had contributed over 93,000 rupees in furtherance of Sanskrit and "the promotion of Literature and Science through the medium of the Oriental and Vernacular languages." A still larger sum was set aside by him for the edition and translation of Sanskrit texts, and numerous other schemes for the benefit of his country and of India will now die with him unless his successors conscientiously carry out his often expressed wishes.

THE "medical women" question is being energetically taken up in Burmah, where some influential persons have started a scheme for establishing classes for the instruction of women in midwifery. A Rangoon paper, in commenting upon the project, says:—"We have no doubt that the hospital authorities will give the movement every possible encouragement, either by having the classes in that institution, or by affording all the assistance in their power to their formation elsewhere. The benefits of such a scheme are incalculable. Work would be found for a large number of women who now scarcely know how to maintain themselves. The progress of enlightenment amongst the better educated Burmans tells them their traditional practices in childbirth are unscientific, dangerous, and barbarous, and they will hail with real satisfaction the advent of a better state of things."

"YET one more witness to the fact that the Chinese are comparatively much less dependent upon foreign opium than the Anti-Opium Society will admit. A Tientsin correspondent of the *Overland China Mail* writes:—The use of opium in this province increases yearly, but the supplies are drawn from Kansuh—which gives the best—and from Szechuen, Shansi, and even Manchuria. This province also produces much, and the poppy fields spread more and more every year. It may be presumed that in a short time the whole of the opium used in North China will be of native growth. In a previous letter I said that I was sure that China produced six times more opium than is imported, and perhaps eight times, but the estimate is too low. Szechuen consumes, man for man, more opium than any other province; it is also the most prosperous and contented province of China, but after satisfying its needs the surplus sent away for sale in other provinces greatly exceeds the whole import from India in quantity." And yet the fact remains that Indian opium commands a much higher price in the Chinese market, than the produce of the local fields.

TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

A MEMBER of the French Mission in Annam supplies some particulars of the horrible massacres of Christians that took place there in July and August. It appears that of 41,000 Christians, 30,000 were massacred without distinction of age or sex. Though this is not the official announcement it is not far from the truth. Details are wanting because there remains no missionary or native priest to give the necessary intelligence. Five missionaries are certainly known to be dead, and there seems to be but little doubt about the death of seven others. Communication is interrupted in all six provinces, and it is impossible for fugitives to reach the shore at Qui-nhon, where they can obtain both shelter and relief. The Bishop's house, the two seminaries, the orphanages, the twelve convents of native nuns, the 200 churches or chapels, and in short all the houses of Christians have been pillaged and burned. The massacre amounts not to a mere persecution of Christians, but to a total extermination carried out in cold blood. Religious fanaticism is every where the same, and aided by political exigencies has in all parts of the world butchered more human beings than any other passion or all the other passions put together.

THE GOVERNMENT departments generally, the *Times* says, were never in such a state of activity in a time of peace as now, and this is especially the case in the works and stores of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, where the employees have been engaged on overtime work without interruption for many months, and where the plan of working night and day shifts keeps most of the important machinery constantly going, Sundays and Saturday afternoons only excepted. An immense quantity of ammunition for the Nordenfelt and other machine guns constitutes one of the chief productions of the Royal Laboratory department. The firing of the machine guns for proof and experimental purposes goes on daily at the rifle range beyond the Arsenal. In the carriage department naval gun mountings are receiving the first attention, while the gun factories are turning out a number of field and siege guns. There is little that is new on the work performed, but in every branch of labour the rate of production is nearly doubled in addition to which must be reckoned the contract supplies, which are very large. This activity throws a side light on Mr. Gladstones' reluctance to face the Bear, and his surrender to the powerful foe.

ACCORDING to some Swedish journals the proposal of a marriage between Princess Louise of Wales and the second son of King Oscar has much favour amongst certain members of our Royal Family, who are, it is stated, becoming alarmed at the complete "Germanisation" of the English Court now in progress.

PROFESSOR Huxley's health has so entirely broken down that he intends at once to resign all his appointments, and he will probably take up his permanent residence in Italy. It is stated that he is to obtain a Government pension of £1,200 a year.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Connaught has notified his wish to relinquish the command of the Meerut Division, and the authorities have been pleased to accept his resignation. According to the Bengal Army Regulations, the fact of his non-return to duty at the expiration of his four months' leave of absence involved the loss of his appointment.

ABOUT 4,000 people attended a meeting held at the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris, on Aug. 30, to condemn the so-called murder of Olivier Pain. M. de Rochefort, who presided, repeated his charges against the British Government and its officers, whom he accused in violent terms of having murdered Pain. The meeting adopted a resolution affirming the solidarity between the peoples of France and England, denouncing the "assassins" of Pain, and demanding the punishment of the guilty.

THE PRECAUTIONARY measures taken for the Czar's safety at Kremsier, a Vienna correspondent says, are nothing compared to those deemed necessary for His Majesty's security at home. Thus, in anticipation of the emperor's visit to Kieff, the police authorities of Odessa made 150 domiciliary searches at lodgings of students and other young people, and wherever books or papers in the slightest degree suspicious were found the owner was marched off to prison. This took place on the night of the 25th, and it was only four days later that the majority were released. The rest were detained in consequence of the alleged discovery of a plot against the Czar's life. This is the third conspiracy of the kind reported from Russia within the last few months, though the two previous instances were kept secret. Despotism fights hard in all parts of the world. It cannot even afford to put on velvet gloves.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

MRS. BIELBY, M.D., has written, in the August number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*, an interesting paper on the absolute necessity of female medical aid in India: She says:

"When the upper-class Indian ladies are ill or in suffering, they are left to the mercy of the ignorant and superstitious Dhai. These women (Dhaies) have had no medical teachings; they are totally ignorant of what they profess to do. The only claim they have to treat their fellow-women is due to the fact that they belong to a certain class, whose fables, charms, and nostrums have been handed down from generation to generation for hundreds of years. I do not mean to say for a moment that all these women are essentially bad, but what I do maintain is, they are as ignorant of medical knowledge as a child who is just beginning to learn to read. Sometimes a medical man, either English or Indian, is allowed to see a Zenana lady, and prescribe for her. This is rarely done, and then only when the life of the patient is in great danger. Under no circumstances would he be allowed to make an internal examination. I have often been told by the Zenana ladies, "Oh yes; we have seen the doctor." But what does that mean? Why, only this, that *behind* a curtain the doctor has been allowed to ask the patient or her friends questions, and *through* the curtain feel her pulse!

Under such circumstances, and with women in such a social condition, is not the need of thoroughly qualified women beyond words to express?

Forty millions of women are thus left—with few exceptions as Bombay, Madras, Amritsur, and a *few* other large cities—to live or die as best they may. Thousands die because they cannot have the most ordinary medical care. The need of, duly qualified medical women for the women of India cannot be exaggerated."

Are 99 out of every 100 men better off in this respect? We don't like to throw cold water on human exertions, but transcendental exaggerations always stick in our throat.

FROM THE Punjab Sanitary Report for 1884, we gather that there were 809,912 births registered during the year against 734,912 in the previous year, being a birth-rate for the province of 42·98, the

highest recorded since the general introduction of birth reigstration. The ratios of male and famale births are 22·97 and 20·01 per 1,000 of population respectively. The brith rates of districts varied from 52·59 in Sealkote to 12·04 in Simla. The rate of the latter is influenced by the circumstances connected with the large floating population of the sanitarium in its midst. The year under review was the most unhealthy since 1879. The death rate for the province was 35·04 and the number of deaths registered was 660,298, or 184,557 more than the previous year, the excess being caused by the great prevalence of malarious fevers in the autumnal months. The ratio per thousand was 38·59 for Hindoos and 32·35 for Mussulmans. Of the total deaths more than 55 per cent. occurred in children under five years of age. The Ratio in Calcutta was 31 per mille, and the Corporation has been put on the rack for so high a rate. What a pity the Punjabis have not a Sir Rivers Thompson to notice the 35·04 rate of mortality.

IT IS said that Lord Ripon has become proprietor of a small newspaper, lately started in London.

SOME CURIOUS particulars with regard to 25 patients who have been admitted to a Retreat in England, under the Habitual Drunkards Act, between October, 1883, and January 31, 1885, are given in the annual report, recently issued, of the Inspector of Retreats. Under the heading of family history, it is shown that in eight cases uncles had been described as inebriates; in four other cases grand fathers had been given to drink, while in only two cases are fathers mentioned as being of drinking habits. Of the 25 cases referred to, whisky, or whisky and brandy, was the liquor most in demand, it being the favourite drink of nine patients. Eight patients had a craving for "spirits," but only one for gin alone. With regard to the causes of this inebriety business and financial loss or temptation are assigned in seven cases, domestic loss or trouble in six others, "sociability" in four cases, and want of employment in three other cases.

THERE WAS little or no fluctuation in the number of primary admissions and re-admissions into lunatic asylums in Bengal, during 1884, as compared with statistics of 1883. Admissions aggregated 208 against 209, and re-admissions 24 against 23. Daily average population of Bengal asylums were 920·96, against 878·67, while lunatics who ramained in asylums at the close of 1884, numbered 919, of whom 730 were males and 189 females. Persons treated for insanity numbered 1,139, of whom 90 were discharged cured, precisely the total in 1883. Percentage of recoveries in 1884, reckoned on mean daily population, was 977, against 12·47, an average of ten previous years.

DR. KLEIBER, of St. Petersburg, calculated that 4953lbs. of meteoric dust fall on the earth every hour, which amounts to above 11,435 tons a year. This is equal to about two ounces to each square mile of the earth's surface. Surely, says the *Athœnium*, so large a yearly increase to the weight of the earth must, unless there is some compensating influence, produce some change in our orbit. Yes, the earth will sink under the extra weight, so our contemporary had better sell out his stock, block and good will, and early betake to a safe asylum. Some scientific men make it their special province to freighten old women.

THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

THE ODOURS of Paris, according to the *Globe*, are just now attracting unusual attention. The people say they can smell cholera in the air. Hence an access of vigour which has seized the civic authorities. The Prefect of Police is to prepare a memorandum on the question, and this will probably be done by the end of October. We do not smell cholera in Calcutta, perhaps because we are habituated to it, but we do smell a goose in the announcement.

THE PARIS correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

At a banquet, attended by Bretons from Treguier, where M. Ernest Renan was born, and all the surrounding towns, an interesting speech was delivered by the brilliant French *litterateur* to his compatriots.

In the course of his speech Mr. Earnest Renan explained the grounds of his continued child-like cheerfulness, of his "strong facility for being contented."

I am very cheerful in the first place because, having had but few amusements when young, I have kept my illusions in all their freshness; then I am cheerful, for the more serious reason that I am quite sure of having in my life done a good deed. All the reward I should ask for would be to begin again. I only complain of one thing—that is of being old ten years too soon. I am not a man of letters; I am a man of the people; I am the outcome of long obscure lines of peasants and sailors. I have profited by their mental savings; I am grateful to those humble folk, who by their intellectual sobriety have procured me such great enjoyment. There is the secret of our youth. All that is best in us comes from what went before us. A race gives its flower when it emerges from oblivion. The brilliant intellectual developments proceed from a vast foundation of unconsciousness, I would almost say from vast reservoirs of ignorance. Do not be afraid that I am come to persuade you to cultivate ignorance; that is a plant which grows very well of itself. But I should dread for humanity the day when knowledge shall have penetrated all its strata. Whence would come genius which is almost always the result of a long anterior slumber? Whence would come the instinctive sentiments—bravery which is so essentially hereditary, that noble love which has nothing to do with reflection, all those thoughts which are not to be accounted for, which are in us, but yet independent of us, and form the best part of the appanage of a race and of a nation? Thanks then, dear friends, for giving me these opportunities of rejoicing with you, and reinvigorating myself by contract with the old spirit. Your reception assures me that in the forty seven years which have passed since I left Brittany I have not altogether forfeited your regard.

AN IMPORTANT Imperial decree has just been promulgated at St. Petersburg, regulating the disbursement of money for the expenses of war and for preparations for war. Extraodinary credits for preparations are to be obtained directly from the Emperor by the Minister of War, and the latter's colleague at the head of the finances must immediately provide the funds on receipt of a demand furnished with Imperial sanction. From the day of mobilization money is to be voted by a special conference, composed of the President of the Economical Section of the State Council, the Controller of the Empire, and the Ministers of Finance, War, and Marine. In the case of the Emperor's absence, money urgently needed may be assigned without any Imperial sanction whatever, and should the circumstances require secrecy, the Minister of War may address all his demands direct to the Emperor in person.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Faridkot has been pleased to contribute Rs 500 in aid of the English translation of the *Mahabharata*. This instance of munificence to letters, on the Maharaja's part, is hardly unique. Faridkot has always been distinguished by liberality in the cause of learning. The present Maharaja is an excellent young man, possessing many amiable virtues, not the least of which is his solicitude for the education of his people.

THE *Indian Medical Gazette*, considering that the question of the contagiousness or otherwise of cholera has not yet been satisfactorily decided, suggests that condemned criminals in this country might be utilised for cholera experiments. A contemporary points out that the proposition is not a new one, and has been advocated by no less authorities than Surgeon General Cornish and Surgeon-General Moore, C. I. E. The latter says "the suggestion has no element of cruelty about it, for it gives to a few condemned criminals a chance of surviving otherwise unattainable, and only willing candidates would be allowed to become the subjects of scientific observation." It appears that some 300 or 400 persons are sentenced to death every year throughout India, which certainly seems to afford a large field for experiment. Dr. Cornish appears to think that "there would be no lack of candidates willing to incur any risk in the hope of prolonging life otherwise destined to speedy extinction," and he hopes that the Government of India might see its way "to the devotion of a few lives now absolutely wasted to a useful and beneficent purpose." Mr. Ilbert had better get the Criminal Procedure Code modified for this purpose. The plan may be improved upon. For instance life prisoners may be allowed a remission of ten years term of they volunteer to be experimented upon. Yet another step. Why should not people sick of life on account of disease or old age, or poverty, be permitted for a money consideration to submit to experiments? Nothing like leather.

A REFORM has lately been introduced into Japan. It is the general substitution of Roman characters for the Chinese ideographs in which the language has hitherto been written and printed. The movement has spread rapidly, and has found support in the most unexpected quarters. The Physical and Mathematical Society of Tokio has taken the lead in printing the official parts of its proceedings in Roman type, compromising with objectors by allowing the publication of independent papers in any style or language their authors might prefer. The Chemical Society has decided on following the same rule. Newspapers printed wholly in Roman are about to be started, and two journals are already printed partly in the new alphabet. Well done Jap. You will beat the Yankee!

FRIDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

THE CZAR of Russia is one of those who have to adopt measures to reduce their bulk. A correspondent describing the recent meeting of the Czar and the Empire of Austria, says:—"The Czar is now of truly Herculean proportions; he keeps himself in good condition by walking fifteen kilometres regularly every day. All through this summer he has limited himself to a single meal a day, taking only a cup of tea besides, in the morning and evening. Some time ago he applied to Prince Bismark for details as to the treatment which the Chancellor has been following by order of the now famous Dr. Schweninger, of Berlin. This treatment has succeeded very well with Prince Bismark, but it is based on the avoidance as much as possible of liquid food, and it does not seem to have suited the Czar."

THERE ARRIVED by the last Italian steamer in Bombay the eminent Indianist, Count Angelode Gubernatis, Professor of Sanskrit in the Royal Institute of Florence, and editor of the *Revue Internationale*. He is accompanied by two noblemen, Count A. Albiani and Count G, de Nobili who have come here with the object of promoting trade between Italy and India. The Count de Gubernatis comes out with the scientific mission of carrying on researches into Indian religions, for which the accomplished scholar is highly qualified.

A BILL has been introduced into the Nizam's Council of State which recalls the abolition, in the earlier stages of the French revolution, of the exemption from taxation of the privileged orders. The purpose of the Bill is to authorize the levy of customs duty on all goods imported into His Highness' territory, whether they were for the use of Government, His Highness, or the nobles and others who are at present exempted from the payment of such duties. In granting leave for the introduction of the Bill, the Nizam remarked that for his own part he was quite willing to pay duty on all goods imported for his use.

PROFESSOR Vambery's opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill, expressed in an article published in the current *National Review*, is that "he will prove the best instructed and the most active and successful Minister for India." We will wait to see the prediction verified.

A PARIS paper announces that Princess Beatrice, who is "very pious" has had several verses of the Bible embroidered upon every article of linen in her trousseau. It is added that the Princess had three hundred new dresses, and that the collection of lace in her *corbeille de mariage* was "splendid and unique," and "of inestimable value."

THE *Express* says:—

"Referring to the interesting account of the great Clock which Mr. J. W. Benson has constructed for the Hoseinabad Tower, Lucknow, we gather that the clock is one of the largest and most perfect in the world, certainly in Asia. In its mechanism all the very latest improvements have been adopted, and it may interest many of our readers to learn that, while the "main wheel" of the great clock in the Victoria Tower, Westminster, is eighteen inches in diameter, that of our Lucknow "Big Ben" is twenty-four. Altogether the Oudh lieges will have much reason to be proud of their gigantic horologe, for which the community is indebted to the initiative of Colonel Horsford and the munificence of the Trustees of the Hoseinabad Endowment."

THE CITY of Madras has extended its municipal suffrages to women; those of them who pay rates and taxes, have been allowed to vote at the next general elections.

THE DOWAGER Maharani of Nuddea, mother of the late Maharaja Suttish Chandra Rai Bahadur, died on the 15th instant at Nuddea on the banks of the Ganges. The deceased was upwards of 60 years of age, and has left a daughter and two grandsons, one of whom is the present minor Maharaja of Nuddea. The other grandson is a member of the Subordinate Executive Service.

SATURDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

"THE DISTRICT reports from Orissa state that at Kattak the cyclone of the 22nd had greatly damaged the houses, trees, and crops in almost all parts of the district; whilst the storm wave had destroyed crops, cattle, and villages along the sea coast. At Puri the weather on the 21st and 22nd was cyclonic, with strong gales and rains, and outhouses, fences, and gardens were damaged; but the crops were much benefited by the late rain. A cyclone of great extent, but weak power, affected the whole of the Balasore district on the 22nd September, but the wind did no damage to trees or houses save in the extreme south. The rivers rose very high, and floods were out in most parts of the district; but they are fast draining off, after doing good to the rice on the high land, and no harm to the rice elsewhere so far as has been heard. A small storm wave was kept out of the cultivated lands by the bank of the Coast Canal. However, it drowned many cattle and has damaged the small quantity of rice grown on the sea shore beyond the protection of the canal embankment."

"WE UNDERSTAND that the officers responsible for the conduct of the Punjab University are supposed to have exceeded the expenditure sanctioned by the Senate; and, in order to make good the deficit, to have applied to purposes for which they were not intended, certain trust funds granted to the Univer-

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

sity for objects specified by the donors. These misapplications took place during the year 1883-84, the sum of money involved amounts to Rs. 10,117. Among the present complainants are the two Donors whose gifts for specific purposes amount to nearly the whole of the misspent trusts, and Sir Lepel Griffin, one of the Founders of the Panjab University, in whose honour one of the University medals was founded." The persons concerned should be gibbeted so that they may never have again to deal with trust funds.

THE CHINESE Government is about to form a standing army of 700,000 troops, the number to be doubled in war time. They have also ordered four new powerful iron-clads, two from Stettin and two from the Armstrong Company.

WE cut the following from the *Englishman* :—"A St. Petersburgh telegram in the London papers states that the British Government has formally accepted the Russian proposals. Russia abandons her claims to the Zulfikar Pass, with the eastern approaches, except the extremities of the ridges, which are necessary for the protection of her own communications. The work of delimitation, it is believed, will now be arranged for, although the Commission cannot meet on the Afghan frontier till November at the soonest. Colonel Kuhlberg, who has been appointed Russian Commissioner, is very little known apparently, and some surprise and disappointment have been expressed on the subject of the appointment, after the Alikhanoff incident. But the real Commissioner will be M. Lessar, so that it hardly matters who is nominal head of the Commission. M. Lessar leaves for St. Petersburg shortly, and the general feeling is that the awkward business is now in a fair way towards a satisfactory settlement."

STEPS are being taken at Bombay to organize a public reception of the troops from Suakin, who are expected to arrive on the 25th of October. Subscriptions are being invited for the purpose. The men well deserve the honor.

FIVE YOUNG MEN from Hyderabad left last Friday for England to study there. Three of these will be partly supported by the Hyderabad State.

CONFERENCES between Sir Drummond Wolff and the Ministers appointed by the Sultan were being held at Constantinople. Neither side had made any proposition with regard to Egypt, and it was believed the negotiations are likely to be protracted. The Turkish Ministers, however, entertain a more hopeful view as to the possibility of arriving at an understanding. The opinion, on the other hand, is gaining ground that difficulties besetting the mission will gradually come to the surface as time advances.

WE ARE glad to announce that Babu Jadu Lal Mullick, Honorary Magistrate and Zemindar, of Pathuriaghatta, has subscribed and promised an annual subscription of Rs. 50 in aid of the fund of the Broughton Institution.

"THE PLAINTIVE yet in some of its passages martial and inspirating air of 'Zakhine—Wounded by love' —has become the National Anthem of Afghanistan. When His Highness the Amir Abdul Rahman was at Peshawur in April, on his return from Rawal Pindi to Kabul, this air was played and strung for his delectation by the band of the 30th N. I., hidden among the trees of Colonel Waterfield's garden, while the Amir was at breakfast. The effect was wonderfully striking, and the Amir's pleasure was cordially manifested. His Highness explained the history of the air, which was Afridi in its origin, but has become the *Taza ba taza* of the Afghans." *Taza ba taza* what a rum idea for an anthem.

THE FOLLOWING story of Mdme. Patti's libations is told as an instance of the delights of being a prima donna. It is related that once when she returned from her daily drive she was exceedingly thirsty and asked Mr. Nicolini to request some one of their long retinue to cause a glass of water to be brought to her by as quick stages as the comparatively Royal etiquette of the menage would permit. "What"! shrieked Nicolini, in high B flat, "ma mignonne, you know that you are going to sing to-morrow night and that water will chill your blood. Oh, no; I forbid any water." "Then give me a taste of wine," pleaded thistry Patty. "Wine"! roared Nicolini in his highest C. "Ma mignonne, you are going to sing to-morrow night, and you know that wine will heat your blood. No, I cannot permit wine." "Please can't I have something wet?" begged Patti, with trembling lip, as her palate clicked dryly in her throat. Nicolini pondered long and deeply, and at length, with his own hands, carefully prepared for the great singer a soothing draught of dissolved magnesia. Puff!

THE PAPERS publish an amusing list of Hindu, Parsi and Moslem artizans proceeding to London to form the 'Indian Village' of the approaching cold season, including as it does all classes from the Brahmin cook to the Paria juggler. We should very much wish to know how these artizans would like the trip.

THE REGENT of Kolhapur who has lately returned from England thus speaks enthusiastically of his visit :—"A visit to England, gentlemen, cannot fail to be instructive and beneficial in various other ways, when the time, however short it may be, is properly made use of. I feel deeply thankful to Providence for having enabled me to breathe, even for a few days, the enlightened and inspiring atmosphere of a highly advanced community. It is of the utmost importance to the people of this country—I mean those who have the necessary means and intelligence —to visit England and to cultivate close acquaintance and free intercourse with Englishmen of position and thought. I can speak from personal experience that they are exceedingly kind to visitors from India, and manifest the most lively interest in all that concerns the country. If we can secure in England a large number of influential Englishmen bound to us by something like personal ties of affection and regard (and there is no reason why we should not be able to do this), you may be sure that in course of time we shall succeed in interesting the counsellors of England in our affairs, so as to make British rule in this country a greater blessing to us, and a greater glory to England, than it already is." Complimentary.

THE WRITER of the "City Notes" in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the closeness with which the price of Indian Four-and-a- half Rupee Paper approximates to that of Four per cents., says that at first sight it might appear that there is something below the surface at work; that, for example, the Indian Government perhaps sees its way to pay off the Four-and-a-half per cents. at par in India, and so take advantage of the cheapness of silver. The operation would not be a bad one, the writer says, but at present there is no official hint or unofficial discussion of it. Nevertheless, it appears that the Indian Government might go farther, and, previous to paying off the Four-and-a-half per cents. about par, borrow for the purpose in sterling, which it might now do at a little over 3 per cent. The Indian Council can hardly go on drawing largely with silver at its present low price. The alternative is to borrow in sterling to pay the home charges, instead of drawing silver or its equivalent from India." This is the proposal which Mr. Hermann Schmidt lately made in the *Daily News*, and to which grave objections have been raised.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 206 against 220 and 215 in the 2 preceding weeks and 6 in excess of the corresponding week last year. From cholera 8 deaths were registered against 6 and 4 in the 2 preceding weeks the quinquennial mean being 9. There was one death from small-pox viz in the Jora Bagan Section. The fever mortality was comparatively low during the week being 6 less than the quinquennial mean. Bowel complaints continue to be slightly in excess. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 24·8 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :—

London, October 1.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, speaking yesterday at Salisbury, said that the British Government would endeavour, in accord with other Powers, to settle the Roumelian question equitably and peacefully.

The tone of the Russian press indicates that the Russian Government is bent on dethroning Prince Alexander, although a peaceful settlement of the Bulgarian question is expected.

Extensive military preparations in Greece, Bulgaria and Servia are actively progressing Turkey also is mobilising eighty battalions of her reserve, and is recalling her troops from Crete.

The revenue returns for the December quarter amount to 17 9-6 millions sterling.

2.—The Bulgarians are indignant at the idea of the Russian Government dethroning Prince Alexander. It is reported that the Balkan confederation has not yet come to any agreement as to the policy to be followed in regard to Bulgaria, and that the Conference is consequently delayed.

Wady Halfa, October 2.—Dervishes are within eighty miles of the British advanced posts. The Second Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers have been ordered to reinforce General Grenfell.

Copenhagen, October 2.—The Czar has declined to receive a deputation of Bulgarians who have arrived here for the purpose of interviewing his Imperial Majesty.

Constantinople, October 2.—Turkish troops are converging on Salonica, and a Turkish war vessel has been ordered to Smyrna to fetch Turkish troops.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 6*th Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject :—Theories and Applications of Electrolysis. Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet.

3

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *10th Inst*, at 4 P. M.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

October 3rd, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1885.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN SETTLEMENT.

WE have in a previous issue briefly noticed the important announcement made by Lord Randolph Churchill at the Cutler's Feast at Sheffield that the negotiations with Russia in regard to the Pass of Zulfikar have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. We have shown that the settlement on which his lordship congratulated the Conservative Government is worse than a surrender: it is a capitulation. The entire territory that in March last before the Panjdeh incident, Russia was contending for merely as a neutral zone she has now got in her own right with an acknowledged title to its possession. Lord Randolph, in the course of his speech at Sheffield, made certain observations on the Central Asian question which we cannot allow to go unnoticed. Now that the difference between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg with regard to the Pass of Zulfikar has been composed, the Indian Secretary expressed the hope that the delimitation of the frontier would at last be pursued and completed without delay. We wish we could share this hope. But we regret that the optimist view of Lord Randolph Churchill does not commend itself to us. It is true that there will be no difficulty in delimiting the frontier between the Hari-Rud and Murghab, as the line of demarcation has practically been laid down in London. But we fear that the task of demarcating the boundary between Bokhara and the Amir's dominions in Afghan Turkestan will not be an easy one as we will presently show.

The reader may remember that in 1873 the boundaries of the Amir's dominions north of the Hindu Kush were settled by the British Government with Russia. Unfortunately, this settlement was practically useless. The boundary was never laid down accurately in any map, and the country was not examined on the spot with that view. When in 1883, the Amir applied to the Government of India to be supplied with a map showing the boundaries of his kingdom, Lord Ripon replied that no map could be sent which would show the line of frontier correctly. The view which the Russian Government takes of the settlement made in 1873 may be seen from the following extract from the despatch which M. de Giers addressed to Sir Edward Thorton, the British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburgh, on June 23, 1884. The Russian Chancellor wrote :—"According to the despatch from Lord Granville to Lord A. Loftus, dated 17th October, 1872, the northern frontier of Badakshan and Wakhan which is also that of Afghanistan, is formed by the course of the Oxus (Panjab) from the Lake of Sirikul on the east to the point of its junction with the river of Kokcha. The provinces of the Shignan and Roshan, which are not mentioned in the above despatch, are outside this line of frontier, and this circumstance affords quite sufficient evidence that the pretensions of the Amir Abdur Rahman Khan to the possession of the above-mentioned districts, and their invasion by the Governor of Badakshan, are in contradiction with the arrangement of 1872-73. I do not think it superfluous to remind you that at the time of negotiations which preceded this agreement doubts had been raised by the Imperial Government as to the validity of the rights of the Amir Shere Ali over even Badakshan, and Wakhan, that the information collected on this subject by the Governor-General of

Turkestan was not at all in harmony with the results of the investigations set on foot by the order of the British Government; and that many indications pointed to these two districts as entirely independent of Afghanistan. The Imperial Cabinet only consented to desist from its objections from their desire to show deference to the wishes of Great Britain." The tone of this communication shows that Russia is disposed to question the Amir's right not merely to the districts of Shignan and Roshan, but to the provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan. Abdur Rahman claims that Shignan and Roshan appertain to Badakshan, which was recognised in 1873, as belonging to the Amir Shere Ali Khan. There is easy reason to believe that the Russians will contest the Amir's claim to Shignan and Roshan, if not to Badakshan and Wakhan when the Joint Boundary Commission comes to demarcate the frontier between Bokhara and the Amir's dominions north of the Hindu Kush. In replying to the despatch of M. de Giers from which we have quoted above Lord Granville admitted that the information at the disposal of the British Government was not sufficient to enable them to form a decided opinion on the subject. His Lordship suggested that the Joint Boundary Commission should make an investigation on the spot—a suggestion which was accepted by M. de Giers. The question of the Amir's right to Shignan and Roshan has thus been left open. There can be no doubt that it will be revived when the work of the Boundary Commission commences, and we may have a repetition of the complications which arose on the Hari-Rud and the Murghab. Then we must not forget that for this settlement of the Zulfikar question the Salisbury Cabinet is greatly indebted to Prince Bismarck. The Iron Chancellor, when the work of demarcating the boundary between Bokhara and the Amir's dominions north of the Hindu Kush is taken in hand, may, for aught we know to the contrary, see reason to change his attitude and pull the wires in a different direction. It is, therefore, yet too early to say that the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier will now go forward and be completed without delay.

Lord Randolph Churchill's optimism does not end with the saying that the demarcation of the north-western frontier of Afghanistan will now be pursued and completed without further loss of time. His Lordship proceeds farther, and observes :—"We may, I think, also look forward now to this crisis as having, as we may fairly hope, a satisfactory and an amicable settlement. We may look forward, possibly not without confidence, to a new departure in Central Asia, and we may express an earnest and not unfounded anticipation that some arrangement may, by moderation, patience and perseverance, be concluded with the Government of Russia that shall give to the present state of affairs in Central Asia some degree of permanence and security." We must confess that we have no hope that the settlement now aimed at regarding the Central Asian question will endure for any length of time. Sad experience has taught us that no reliance whatever can be placed on the promises and pledges of the Muscovite. History shows that any time Russia has talked of the permanence of her arrangement in Central Asia she has always been contemplating an advance. In 1869 feelings of suspicion and alarm began to arise alike in England and India in regard to the rapid advance of Russia in Central Asia. The late Earl of Clarendon, who was then Foreign Minister in England, spoke somewhat earnestly to the Russian Ambassador on the subject. The Ambassador at once assured the noble Earl that the desire of Russia was to restrict rather than to extend her possessions southwards in Central Asia, and, speaking with full knowledge of the policy of his Government, he positively affirmed that no onward movement disquieting to India need be apprehended. At that time Prince Gortschakoff gave a positive assurance that the Czar looked upon Afghanistan as completely outside the sphere within which Russia might be called upon to exercise her influence. The Prince said :—"No intervention or interference whatever opposed to the independence of that state enters into his [the Czar's] intentions." Was this promise kept? Prince Gortschakoff gave his positive assurance in 1869 and yet before the ink with which it was recorded had become dry, General Kauffmann, the Russian Governor-General in Central Asia, opened communication with the Amir ShereAli Khan. Prince Gortschakoff had agreed distinctly that Russian agents should not visit Afghanistan, but in 1878 a Mission headed by General Stolictoff entered Kabul. Take again, the cases of Khiva and Merv. In 1870 rumours began to be current to the effect that Russia contemplated the capture of Khiva. Enquiries having been made at St. Petersburgh, Prince Gortschakoff denied positively the existence of any such intention. In the following year, however, the Russian Government said, that it had become necessary to undertake a military reconnaissance against Khiva, inorder to frighten the Khan.Then it was admitted that an expedition would be undertaken against Khiva to punish the Khan for his hostile act. At the same time an assurance was given that "not only was it far from the intention of the Emperor to take possession of Khiva,but positive orders had been prepared to prevent it, and directions given that the conditions should be such as could not in any way lend to a prolonged occupation of Khiva." But scarcely two years elapsed before the Khan of Khiva became a vassal of the White Czar. The Russian conquest of Khiva made the Amir of Afghanistan naturally uneasy. He apprehended that Russia might any time send an expedition to capture Merv, and reduce the Turkoman tribes of those parts. The British Foreign Minister addressed a remonstrance on the subject to St. Petersburgh, and in reply an assurance was received that no expedition would be undertaken against the Turkomans even so late as April 1882. M. de Giers said to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh that Russia had no intention "of advancing towards Sarakhs or Merv, or of occupying with her forces any territory in that region beyond what was already in her possession." Before two years had elapsed, Merv was quietly annexed and Sarakhs occupied. History teaches us this lesson that when Russia protests that she does not contemplate any further advance, she must not be believed. After what has passed during the last fifteen or sixteen years, it would be extremely foolish to place any confidence in Russian good faith. It is high time that the British public should clearly understand that, as the *Pioneer* pertinently points out, there can really be no permanence in our arrangements with Russia in Central Asia until the question has been settled at the point of the sword. It is however only fair to say that although Lord Randolph Churchill anticipates a conclusion of arrangements with Russia which will give permanence to the settlement now arrived at regarding the Central Asian question, his lordship does not seem to be in favour of placing blind confidence in Muscovite good faith. He remarked :—"But I would not have you for a moment suppose that the lesson which recent events ought to have taught all parties in this country and in India has been in any way thrown away upon, or not learned by, the Government of India or Her Magesty's Government at home. The provision which has been commenced and which I do not think any party in this country will for the future venture to interrupt—the provision for the fortifying of the Indian frontier and for the increase and, to a certain extent, the reorganization of our military forces, native and British, in that hemisphere—will be actively pursued. They are not provisions which can give any cause of offence, or which are in the least degree provocative towards anyEuropean power. They are provisions which are fully within the reasonable rights of nations and which it is the bounden duty of a prudent Government to adopt." This language will doubtless commend itself to every patriotic Englishman of whatever party. But we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the provisions which are being made for the defence of India will not prevent Herat falling into the hands of the Muscovite. One fine morning we shall rise from our bed to hear that Russia has taken possession of the key of India.

GOVERNMENT LITIGATION IN 1884-85.

THE Report on the Legal affairs of the Government of Bengal for the year 1884-85 is an interesting document covering a space of about 26 pages in all, 14 of which are taken up by tabulated statements of statistics. The document gives much information on a variety of points. It is in this report and its fellows annually submitted to Government, that many a hint is first thrown out about those constant tinkerings with the Law of the land that constitute the bane of this country. With a large number of clever officials, all more or less diabolically active, and who are almost unfettered in the matter of imposing on the Government the burden of expensive litigation, it is no wonder that when the cases are lost and the Government made a loser, the ingenuity of those officers would find employment in shifting the blame from their own shoulders to those of the Legislature, and sometimes of the judges themselves who have to administer the law. So far as the Legal Remembrancer is concerned he is at the head of the Department charged with the supervision and control of the civil litigation of Government. Speaking, therefore, under a weight of responsibility that is greater than that of all inferior officers, he cannot be so outspoken as they, in finding fault with the judges of the realm for deciding cases against the Government. It is gratifying that in the Report under notice he has exercised a good deal of control over himself in the matter of such accusation. For all that, however, indications have been offered even by him of a tendency to explain all untoward results on the assumption of judicial wrong-headedness. It would seem also that the Legal Remembrancer has not the entire control in his hands of the civil litigation of the Government, for we read that the Collectors in charge of Executive Divisions have the power to litigate on behalf of Government without any reference to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. The few suits, noticed in this Report, that were instituted or defended by Collectors on their own responsibility were decreed against the Government. The Resolution, however, on this Report is silent on the point. In this particular instance, the Government of Bengal, therefore, furnishes the example of a despotism without centralisation. It is useless to have an expensive Department under a well-paid officer for the supervision of public litigation if subordinate servants of Government litigate at their own will without any reference to that officer. It cannot be pretended that the delay inevitably incurred in such reference obliges them to act on their own responsibility. For the fact is notorious that the whole of our adjective Law including the rules of procedure has been framed with special reference to the convenience of Government as a litigant in its own courts. The exceptions in favor of Government in view of the especial difficulties and delay Government has to encounter on account of its dependance on subordinate officials, are numerous. The liberty, therefore, that is enjoyed at present by executive officials in a subordinate capacity is mischievous. A suit lost by Government is not the same thing as a suit lost by a private individual. Whether Plaintiff or Defendant, the Government in losing a suit incurs the opprobrium of a wrongdoer who but for the intervention of the courts would have succeeded in inflicting that wrong permanently on an inoffensive subject. The chance, therefore, so far as Government is concerned, of failure in litigation should be particularly guarded against.

With these observations, we will glance at the statistics of the civil litigation of the year. With the exception of two appeals pending (at the end of the year) before the Privy Council in both of which Government represents the interests of minors under the Court of Wards as respondents, there were altogether 698 suits in all the courts of Bengal in which Government was either Plaintiff or Defendant. The number of suits in 1883-84 was only 456. It is apparent, therefore, that Government has been more litigious in the year under review than in the previous year. Omitting 102 suits that were compromised, remanded, or withdrawn, of the remaining 596 suits. 448 were decided in favor of

Government and 148 against it. The percentage, *therefore, in favor of Government has been 75 against 91¼ of the year previous. This decrease in the percentage is explained on the ground of 104 land acquisition cases having been decided "partly" against Government in the districts of 24-Pergunnas, Pubna, Dacca, and Khulna. In these cases, the judge, it is said, "slightly increased the amount of compensation beyond what the Collector had offered to the claimants."* Accepting this explanation, we may observe that it is these land acquisition cases in which the action of Government very frequently appears to be arbitrary. Considering the voluntary nature of the transfer, the law allows as compensation 15 per cent. over the market price. Land Acquisition officers, however, frequently refuse this. They generally begin by offering a very small sum, and haggle on till the patience of the claimant is fairly exhausted. We have no means of ascertaining whether in those cases which do not come before theCivil Court,the valuation paid and accepted is fair. And yet there can be no question that considering the very nature of the transfer Collectors,in awarding compensation, may excusably err on the side of liberality instead of being rigidly economical. From these very one hundred and four cases that Government lost, it appears that if the Collector had been slightly less economical, there would have been no litigation. That the judges gave even modified decrees against the Government fairly shows that the compensations offered by Government in the first instance were inadequate.

Summaries are given of the several cases that were decided against the Government during the year under Report. We will notice one of these that appears to be more important than the rest. This case is fully reported in I. L. R. Cal. Series, Vol. XI., page 200. Briefly, it was a suit to set aside a revenue sale on the ground of irregularity in the service of the sale notices, &c. The first court dismissed the suit, but on appeal, the Division Bench, Mitter and Tottenham J. J., differed in opinion, and a reference was made to the Full Bench, which has ruled that where the notification of sale required by Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, has not been affixed clear 30 days before the date of sale mentioned in it, the Collector ceases to have any jurisdiction to put up the property for sale. The Senior Government Pleader says "that, by this decision of the Full Bench, the machinery which the law provides for recovery of Government revenue has been rendered considerably abortive; whether the defaulter sustained any material injury or not is not a necessary question to be gone into, and the defaulter need not sue within one year as the law directs, nor is the presumption arising from the grant of a sale certificate under Sec. 8 of Act VII of 1868, to be drawn." He, therefore, suggests that "the law ought to be recast, otherwise a revenue sale would give as insecure a title to the purchaser as a sale in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, and perhaps worse, and the general consequence would be a material deterioration of the real value of property at such sale." The Legal Remembrancer considers these remarks to be quite just, and suggests that the effect of the ruling should be considered by the Board of Revenue. The Government Resolution on the report notices this case and refers it to the consideration of the Board. Considering the facility with which changes in the law are made in this country, nothing would be more likely than that the Sale Law would receive another tinkering in the near future. But what after all is the matter? The law, as it stands at present, directs that the notice of sale should be given at least 30 clear days before the sale. Is it so very difficult to see this done? The solicitude about the purchaser's title is, no doubt, commendable. But has the defaulting proprietor no rights? Are *his* rights so utterly valueless that a coach-and-four may be driven over them by the Revenue authorities? What is to prevent the Collector giving a good title to the purchaser at a revenue sale, by simply conforming to the sale regulations? Is the affixing of the notification of sale 30 clear days before the sale, so very difficult? These are purely ministerial acts that only require a little supervision. Is that supervision so difficult of exercise that Collectors are to be relieved from it? The talk about the "material deterioration" of the value of property is mere clap-trap. In the present connection it has little meaning. By passing the Tenancy Act the Government has done all in its power to deteriorate that value. Sir Rivers Thompson, from his place in the Supreme Council, emphatically declared that in making the 12 years' presumption, operative against the purchaser at a revenue sale, *he*, at any rate, was guided by the desire of protecting the tenants from the new comer! Talk of deteriorating the value of Revenue-paying estates after that? If changes in the law are proposed, let them be proposed honestly, upon the real grounds that sway the minds of those proposing them. If Collectors are to be relieved from all responsibility in the matter of put up notifications of sale, do so on the ground that they have much to do, and by enacting a short section that in as much as the Revenue officials of the Government frequently fail to comply with the statutory formalities in respect of a sale for arrears of Government Revenue, in suits to set aside such sales no court should enquire too curiously whether the statutory formalities have been gone through.

There are some other cases of interest, the summaries of which would repay perusal by even the general reader. Without waiting to notice them, we will glance at the results of the Court of Wards' litigation during the year under report. Out of a total of 877 cases in which the Court of Wards was interested, 700 were decided in the Court's favor. Of the remaining 177, 121 were decided against the Court, 56 suits having been compromised, remanded, or withdrawn. The percentage in favor of the Court, therefore, is 85¼, against 88½ of the year previous. This decrease is explained as due to the unfavorable results obtained in the districts of Lohardugga and Midnapore. The Superintendent of Legal affairs broadly states that of the 121 cases lost by the Court of Wards, his office is responsible for only 23 of them, the remaining 98 having been conducted without any reference to him. The Government Resolution manifests no desire to bring the Collectors of those two districts to task for such untoward results. The resolving Secretary has been satisfied with the fact without betraying any disposition to inquire too curiously into the cause.

The amount of decrees in favor of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 6,42,647 against Rs. 7,02,705 in the year previous. The amount realised was only Rs. 20,407 against Rs. 61,862 in 1883-84. This decrease of percentage from 8·30 to 3·17 is certainly unsatisfactory. Without giving the actual figures in respect of the Court of Wards, a decrease is noticeable in the percentage of realisations, from 20·79 in 1883-84 to 17·85 in the year under report. The Superintendent of Legal Affairs had, it seems, been asked to advise if any alterations in the rules about the execution of decrees in which Government is a party, are desirable. That officer, however, with great good sense, has candidly stated: "I am unable to suggest any improvement in the rules for execution of Government decrees which would be likely to lead to an increased collection. The small collections are not due to any deficiency in the mode of procedure, but to the inherent impossibility of realising (1) from persons who have no property or (2) from those who have every facility for concealing it, in the conditions generally prevailing as to the tenure of property in this country. The joint-family system and prevalence of *benamee* transactions offer almost insuperable obstacles to the realisation of their decrees even by private persons; and Government labours under the additional difficulty of the absence of personal interest and personal knowledge in its offices."

Some years ago Sir Barnes Peacock had said that litigation in India materially differs from that in England, for while in England a decree always terminated a suit, in India it is only the beginning of an endless complication in course of which the entire grade of Courts in the country will be called upon to interfere at some stage or other.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

RAILWAYS are quite human institutions and, it follows, that they can help in the engendering of mischiefs occasionally. Five-and-twenty years ago they were helping to do so to an alarming extent in some parts of the country, inasmuch as their construction and maintenance involved great damage to Indian forests and their supplies of timber; threatened their extinction almost, and collapse of the supplies. They were being cut down wherever procurable without any regard to consequences, when Forest Departments were instituted, and further threatening mischiefs greatly mitigated in incidence and to a praiseworthy extent prevented. We have before us a Review of Forest Administration in British India for the years 1883-84. A hopeful record of work done; and as a review notable to some extent as containing a recapitulatory notice of the results of five years' work on the part of the Department. The Report shows a rapid increase of revenue. It has risen from 71 lakhs of rupees to 108 lakhs. It remains now to take due care that the increasing demand on the Government forests is not allowed unduly to exhaust them; to take proper measures for their upkeep and reafforestation.

The area over which the Indian Forest Department exercises control consists of 74,212 square miles. The area of district forests in Madras, Bombay, Burma, Coorg, and Ajmere is not known at present, but it is presumed that by adding this to the above, the total area over which authority of the Department now extends may be put down at 100,000 square miles. But the Department represents this as being less than one half of the minimum forest area which may be said to be necessary for the well-being of the country. Much, it is said, has been done, but very much work still remains to be done. Since, however, afforestation is financially a success, commercially a paying speculation, we need not despair of living to see whatever is necessary accomplished. The Indian tax-payer is not in the habit of grudging expenditure on surely profitable enterprizes—provided only that taxation leaves him any money to pay for them.

The general Indian Forest Act enacted in 1878, which provides for preservation and management of forests, control of forest produce in transit, and duties leviable on timber, has been extended, we are told, "to all British Indian provinces except Madras, Burma, the Hazara district in the Punjab, Ajmir, Kurg, Berar, and Beluchistan." That is a wide exception. By way of accounting for it we are told that "forest legislation for Burma, Madras, Kurg, and Berar has occupied the attention of the Government of India during the last five years."

Hitherto the controlling staff of the Indian Forest Department has had to trust to France and Germany for preliminary education. There has been no school in England with the needful specialities for giving it. Cooper's Hill is going to try what it can do in this direction from next month; and it is hoped that the management of some of the English Crown Forests will shortly be so altered as to afford the necessary means for the students' practical instruction in what is to be the business of their lives. India pays a good deal for Cooper's Hill in one way and another. It seems to us very suitable to the place's peculiar position and cost to the Indian tax-payer that India should get as much out of it as it possibly can legitimately. Meanwhile we have a Forest School at Dehra Dun which was established in 1878, but at which little training was given until 1881. In that year, we are told, work was started in a systematic manner; and since that year arrangements have been considerably improved, until, by a Resolution dated the 3rd of June 1884, the school was converted from a provincial institution into an imperial establishment, and placed under the orders of the Inspector General of Forests, who arranges for the instruction and management, in consultation with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Director of the Forest School continues to be Conservator of the forests, and thus maintains a direct connection with forests suitable for teaching. This school was originally established for the training of Foresters and Forest Rangers; and this leading principle has been

maintained, although arrangements have further more been made for the occasional instruction of members of the controlling staff. Students of the English class are required to produce a certificate of having passed the Entrance Examination of an Indian University on the English side and students of the vernacular class are required to prove that they have passed the middle class examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or some corresponding standard in another province, and that they possess a competent knowledge of Urdu or Hindi. Men who leave the school with a Ranger's certificate will ordinarily be appointed as Rangers on return to their province, and they become eligible for promotion to the rank of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, after five years satisfactory service as Rangers. Men who only obtain a Forester's certificate can qualify for promotion to the class of Rangers by rendering two years good service in that capacity after they leave school.

We have often found fault with the administration of the so-called forest laws, and have always maintained that unless these offensive laws be amended, the Forest Department can never hope to secure the active co-operation of the people, without which it can never succeed to accomplish the great object of conservation. A recent resolution of the Bombay Government rules "that every village shall have its grazing ground and that any forest arrangements that shall have to be made will be made after consulting the conveniences of each village." This considerably reduces the forest difficulty. We agree with the *Mahratta* that had forest administration been carried on in such a sympathetic and sensible way, there could have arisen no necessity for a Commission of inquiry. Under the Land Revenue Code and the Forest Act all this could have been done long ago. But the Revenue Department was not inclined to look upon the interests of the people and those of Government as one, and the result was that the power being in the hands of the representatives of the latter, the former were trampled down under foot."

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON AND THE FLOODS.

SIR RIVERS has yielded. The ocular demonstrations afforded him in the course of his trip and the representations made to him by local officers and others, have convinced him that the members of the Deputation which waited on him the other day were rightly informed, and that his own advisers, the Commissioners, were entirely out. He has accordingly recorded a resolution, bearing date "the 'Rohtas,' the 29th "September 1885," in which, after giving the results of his latest enquiries, he appoints a "Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and organising relief for those forms of distress and hardship with which a Government agency cannot adequately cope." The resolution does not say, nor do we care to enquire, what punishment has been dealt out to those who are enormously paid to look after the condition of the districts placed under their control, and whose duty it was to keep themselves and the Government thoroughly informed of all accidents, but who grossly neglected their duty, and shamefully misled His Honor. If it was the duty of His Honor, even in his present state of health, to go and inspect the affected districts himself, it was *a fortiori* so for the Commissioners to precede His Honor, and not to wait for fair weather, when business and shikar may be pleasantly united. But when even district officers thought fit to wait for a week for a steam launch, we must not be severe upon the Commissioners who thought fit in rainy weather to remain at home, perhaps busy working out some problem as to how Patwaris can be usefully employed, or village pounds may be made more productive.

The state of the flooded districts as disclosed in the Government Resolution appears harrowing indeed, and for obvious reasons the picture given is far from being complete. As far as we can judge from the resolution, up to its date His Honor had visited only two villages and the banks of the river Hooghly as far as visible with or without the aid of a binocular from the upper deck of the 'Rohtas,' and these represent only the fringe of a part of the affected area. There are extensive parts which have not yet been visited, nor yet fully reported upon, and when we know every thing about them we may fully expect more painful details. The resolution estimates the affected area at 3,500 to 4000 square miles, or say about the same as the size of the Province of Wales exclusive of Anglesey. What the population of this area may be we know not, the area being scattered in different districts. In Jessore the area is estimated at 400 square miles, to which considerable additions have to be made for the flooding of Bongong and other tracts since announced. Nuddea comes in for 1000 miles. and Murshedabad is estimated at 1250 miles, while in the Burdwan Division Culna is reckoned at 50 miles, Ghatal at 170 miles, Hooghly at 200 miles and Howrah at 300 miles. "In the Bhagulpur Division about 100 square miles to the south of Maldah have been more or less affected by the overflow of the Ganges; besides small areas on river banks in the Bhagalpur and Monghyr districts, and in the Rajmehal sub-division of the Sonthal Purgunnahs." Over the greater part of the area along the Hooghly through which His Honor has travelled "the *amun* rice," says the resolution, "has probably been destroyed; but this is not the chief food crop of the country, which consists to a great extent of *aus* rice and various cold weather crops grown on *chur* land." The *aus*, however, is not worth reckoning, for it is said, "there is reason to fear that the whole of the *aus* rice *must have been lost.*" (The italics are ours.) The result is that the ryots having lost both their autumn and winter rice, the two food crops of the country, have the satisfaction to know on the authority of Government that they may rely on their cold weather crops of *chilli*, *kalai* and the like to keep them alive. Crops are crops, no matter how they differ in kind, and we know that some distinguished members of Parliament suggested the importation of curry powder from India to save the famishing Irish during the great Famine. To us such consolation appears very like a cruel mockery.

Adverting to Gossaincharra, which His Honor visited, the resolution says, "here the whole of the *aus* had been overtopped by the water, while it was still unripe, and the small quantity which they had contrived to save was rotten and unfit for consumption by men or cattle. As the people do not grow *amun* rice the crop they had lost was the sole supply of food they had had to depend upon until their cold weather harvest." The resolution proceeds: "They were bearing their misfortunes with cheerfulness worthy of all praise, and their behaviour showed a determination to make the best use of all the resources at their disposal. * * * In ordinary years *kalai* would be sown on these lands early in October and would be harvested in December; but though the waters are falling rapidly, it seemed doubtful in this particular locality whether the river would sink rapidly enough this year to allow *kalai* to be sown, and the ryots expected to have to wait for wheat, barley, peas, and various vegetable crops which are sown later on, and harvested in March and April." Here we have a lot of men whose dwellings and barns have been washed away, whose *aus* crop, the only food crop they raise, is lost, who have no seed to sow, and who can raise nothing in the way of food crops before March or April next, and not a syllable from His Honor to provide for their immediate wants! Of course such of them as have credit will resort to money-lenders, those *bete noirs* of Government and would-be philanthropists, to keep themselves alive, and those who fail in that quarter will have to face lingering death from want of food, or to disperse over the country as paupers. But of immediate gratuitous relief from Government they are to have none! The Burdwan estates to the north of Culna comprise extensive *churs* lying on the west bank of the Hooghly. "The whole of these have been flooded, most of the houses have been destroyed, and nearly the whole of the *aus* crop has been lost." And for these small charitable grants for rebuilding of houses have been recommended by His Honor from the Burdwan Ward's Estate; but we see no mention of how these men are to get their food till March next, before which they cannot expect to harvest their cold-weather crops. Matters in other places stand in very much the same condition,—more or less complete loss of the *aus* crop, extensive loss of the *amun* crop, houses washed away, contents of barns rotten, and fields still deep under water, and the relief measures proposed are expeditious grants of taccavi loans to farmers, and labour on the public roads for landless people. Nothing is said in the resolution about those who are incapable of labor, about the old, the infirm, and the genteel but pauperised womankind. They are doomed to suffer, and they must suffer, without any hope of succour from either the Government under which they live, or the well-to-do among their countrymen. We refer to the "countrymen" advisedly, for not only does the Government fail to promise any thing definite, but deliberately forestall the contributions of the charitable for a totally different purpose. The road-making and the taccavi, it is expected, will suffice for the relief of distress, but, says the resolution, "even then, however, *there will still remain much discomfort and hardship caused by the wholesale destruction of houses resulting from the floods,*" and for these purposes His Honor invites public subscriptions. We have italicised the lines, to invite the special attention of our readers to the object aimed at. It is not to feed the starving, save the lives of the old, the infirm and the helpless, but to provide 'comforts' and aid in rebuilding houses that the public is invited to come forward with their contributions. We fail to perceive how the duty of providing for the rebuilding of houses for the houseless falls exclusively on private charity and not on Government, but we fancy there must be some thing recondite in political economy to justify the assumption of His Honor. At the same time, though it is the furthest from our wish to throw cold water on the benevolence of the public, we feel certain that had the Government wished to prohibit all subscriptions it could not have done so more effectually than by telling the public, first through the Deputation, and then in the Resolution, that there is no want, no scarcity of food, no danger of death from starvation, but much "*discomfort* and *hardship*" from broken down houses, and it was only to remove such "*discomfort* and *hardship*" that aid was wanted. The Committee appointed may try their utmost, but so long as they will profess only to remove *discomfort*, they will find it hard, indeed, to make the public open its purse strings, otherwise than in a chary gingerly manner which will make the move a complete break down. When the Deputation wanted Sir Rivers Thompson to preside at the proposed meeting they hoped through his aid and advocacy to stimulate public benevolence, but they failed. When His Honor said there was no such distress as needed other than what aid was being given by Government, and that he undertook the responsibility of preventing death from want of food, the public, as in duty bound, and out of deference to the head of Government, felt satisfied, and their anxiety was abated; and now that they hear from the same source that subscriptions are wanted only for supplying comforts or removing "*discomforts*" the spirit of benevolence cannot but sink to zero. The Government surely did not calculate upon such an effect, but for all that it is exactly what is to be expected. We can easily perceive the difficulty which Sir Rivers felt in unsaying what he had said only a week before. Having solemnly promised to take the responsibility of feeding the starving he could not before the moon had half filled her horns well say, "I cannot feed all, so the public should feed some," and the idea of the "discomfort" was got hold of to surmount the difficulty. But for all that a more unfortunate word than "discomfort" could not have been got up for such a purpose. Our only hope now rests with the public. It cannot, but see through the flimsy screen of "discomfort"; it is, we believe, convinced that the distress is real and very pressing, and under the judicious action of Mr. Cockerell we expect it will be so moved as to come forward for the relief of the most painful of all distress, starvation. The Calcutta public, both European and native is noted for its benevolence, and that it will not be wanting in the present crisis is evident from the fact that at the first

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,
AND OBTAINABLE FROM
THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

	Rs.	As.
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.)fasc. I—V at /10 each...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra,(Sans.)fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. VI, VII, and IX at /10 each ...	1	14
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at-10 each ..	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans) vols I fasc. I—II, II, 1—25; III, 1—II at /10 each fasc. ..	29	6
Chandogya Upanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	10
Dassa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans. & Eng.) fasc. I and II at /10 each ...	1	4
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra,(Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—XIII at 1/ each	13	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II at Re. 1 each ...	2	0
Maitri Upanishad, (Sans &Eng.) fasc. I—III in I vol...	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc. II—XVII at /10 each ..	10	0
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc. IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at 10 as. each ..	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) vol I fasc. 1—6, vol II fasc. 1 and 6 at /10 each fasc. ...	7	8
Narada Pancharatra. (Sans.)fasc. IV at /10 each ...	0	10
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—V ..	2	8
Parisishtaparvana, (Sans) fasc. 1—III ...	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.)fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto (English) fasc. i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar. (English.) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanam, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I—III ..	1	14
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—x at /10 each ...	6	4
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Sankhyana fasc I (Sans) ...	0	10
Sama Veda Samhita, (Sans) vol I, fasc. I—10; II. 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at 10 ans each fasc. ...	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each .	2	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English)fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ..	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. and II at 1 Re. each..	2	0
Taittiriya Aranya fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana(Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.)fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvatara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 ans. each	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Tatta Chintamony, fasc. I and II(Sans) at 10 ans. each	1	4
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. II—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—6; vol. ii, fasc. i—5 at /10 each fasc. ..	6	14
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.)fasc. i—ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6
The same, bound in cloth ...	5	2

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index,(Text)fasc.i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc.i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text)fasc i—xxx at 1/4 each	37	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to. thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books,(Text)fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text)fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	2	8
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Mansawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	0
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc,i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 37 fasc, at 12as. each ...	27	12
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Ditto (Engl.) vol. II. fasc I and II at 1 Re. each..	2	0
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10

DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES! DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES!!

DECENT AND FASHIONABLE SUITS.

FOR

ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS OF NEW AND CHOICEST PATTERNS

OF

RICHLY GOLD EMBROIDERED SILK, SATIN, GORNET AND JAPAN SILK &C.&C.

CAPS AND PUGREES OF LATEST FASHIONS

FOR

ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS.

PINEAPPLE, GOLD EMBROIDERED GAUZE AND BOMBAY SAREES.

WHITE LONG CLOTH, NONSOOK SHIRTS, EMBROIDERED WHITE SHIRTS

AND

RIPON SHIRTS.

COME AND TRY. DONT LOSE THE CHANCE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

SEIN AND FRIENDS,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

70, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

"GRAND POOJA PREPARATION."

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

Cloth Merchants, Tailors, Milliners, Shirt-makers, and order suppliers. Shoes and Socks Silk Mercers, 373/4 Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Just indented from London an invoice of English shoes from Messrs. Turner Brothers and Dawson and Co., ready for sale.

INSPCETION SOLICITED.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PLANTS! PLANTS!! PLANTS!!!

The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and Carter's English Vegetable and choice flower seeds per SS "Macnora" has also arrived, and are sold here at the following low rates. Early applications solicited.

42 distinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knolkoles, Peas Beans, &c, &c, with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of Ditto Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 distinct sorts of all double and rare flower, seeds in original packets with portraits and printed instructions for sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

30 sorts of Carter's English Vegetable Seeds; all fresh at Rs. 5 per packet.

20 sorts of Carter's choice English flower seeds—(fresh) at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including the Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Re. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of Carter's choice creeper seeds at Rs. 8 per packet.

20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Trees, Shrubs, both English and country, together with Sal, Peal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at Rs 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Big-headed PatnaCauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.

Very superior American Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1-8 per tola. LucknowKhurmooz Seed at annas 12 per tola. Largest Begoon seed from Jara at annas 12 per tola. Largest Moolla seed from Jara at annas 8 per tola.

Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Plants are despatched every where with safety. Mangoes that ripen in Bhadra and Asvin just refgrm Durbhangah. Genuine Langra Mangoes from Benaras and Camellias double red and white from China are also obtainable here now.

Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Horti and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.

"Krishi Tatwa" pictorial—3 Vols. each Rs. 2 per copy.

Camellia seed at one rupee per tola. Rose seed (choice mixed) Re. 1 per paper. Mahogni seed at 8 ans. per tola.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEA,
PIKEPARAH NURSERY, *Proprietor.*
Calcutta, June 1885.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES, These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !

GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA,are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA !

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital,decleres in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co.—SMITH STANISTREET & Co. BONNERJEE & CO., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co, MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co. Madras; PLOMER & Co. Lahore: PEAKE ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co. Bangalore ; and at all respectable Chemists.

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

শ্রীসত্যপ্রসাদ সর্ব্বাধিকারী দ্বারা প্রকাশিত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under :—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

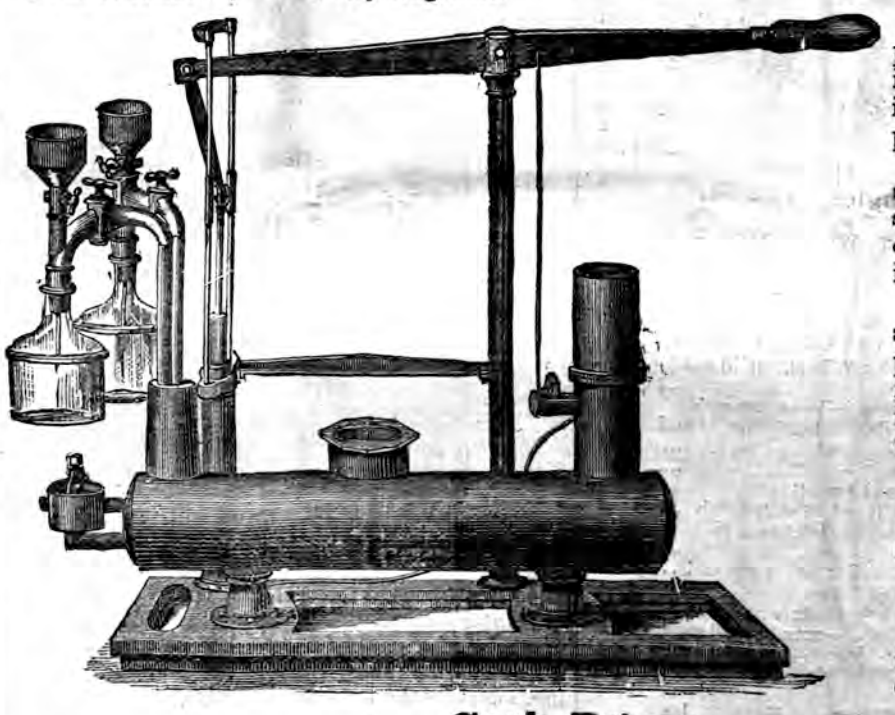
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks ; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190

For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275

For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375

Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4

Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.

Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s , 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

COOKE AND KELVEY,

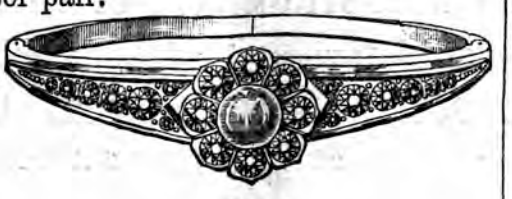
JEWELLERS

CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.



Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.

The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.

Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

WATCHMAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Paper Currency Office, Public Debt Office and Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 13th to 24th October, both days inclusive.

The Government account at the Bank of Bengal will also be closed except for Council Bills and Interest Drafts which will be paid on the days when the Bank is open for business.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels to be presented with receipts ready filled up.

Under the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3,120, dated the 18th September 1885, the public are informed, that from the 1st October 1885, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the prescribed form. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. Forms will be given gratis by the Post Office, which will only grant receipts for parcels in future, when the above conditions are complied with.

2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V. P. memoranda or insured declarations

3. Firms that post many ordinary parcels or value-payable articles will be given books of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Extension of Value-Payable system to Unregistered book-packets.

1. From and after the 1st October 1885, the VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM will be extended to UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS, prepaid and unpaid.

2. Value-payable unregistered book-packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the prescribed form containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected.

3. Booksellers and others who require a certificate that the book packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

5 Value-payable unregistered book-packets will be delivered at the door of the addressee, and the money will be collected by the postman. Delivery of value-payable *parcels* and value-payable *registered* articles must, however, be made at the Post Office, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

neeting Committee on Saturday last more than nineteen thousand rupees were at once subscribed.

We observe that Sir Rivers, even when organising a committee for raising subscriptions, cannot forget his antipathy against the British Indian Association, which opposed him so stoutly in his exertions anent the Bengal Tenancy Act, and so he quietly ignored its President, though he it was who organised the Deputation and represented the native community in it. This is, however a matter unworthy of further notice.

THE NET RENTAL OF THE ZEMINDARS.

IN August and September 1883, we published a series of four articles under the heading "the Financial Status of the Zemindars," and nothing has since turned up to induce us to add to them, or in any way to modify the opinion we then expressed. In noticing, therefore, in our last issue some remarks on that subject by the *Statesman* we contented ourselves with reproducing a tabular statement from one of the articles, and giving the date of the article to enable our contemporary to refer to the materials on which we had worked. He has, however, not made use of our hint but at the same time taken exception to some of our figures. The first question mooted refers to the total number of zemindars under the Permanent Settlement. He says, "we imagine them to be overestimated at 110,000, as the figures represent we believe the number of 'estates,' not 'persons,' on the Towji list, and in many cases several estates are owned by one zemindar." Our contemporary is quite right in assuming that we have to deal with the Towji number of 'estates' and not 'persons,' but in our notice of the last Revenue Administration report, in our issue of the 21st ultimo, he must have seen that the number of permanently settled estates in 1884-85 was reckoned at 1,45,457, and of temporarily settled estates, which are strictly zemindaries, at 7,691, making a total of 1,53,148, and nothing like 1,10,000. Writing with reference to the figures we got in 1883 and commenting on Mr. Cunningham's estimate of 130,000 zemindars we said: "It is worthy of note that the Board's returns, both for revenue and cesses, refer invariably to estates, not to the payers of revenue or cesses, while Mr. Cunningham uses the term "revenue-payers."' There is no return whatever published or compiled by the Board to show the actual number of payers, and it is difficult to conceive how Mr. Cunningham could get at them. The only inference, therefore, that can fairly be drawn is that he has confounded the number of estates with that of their owners. As a matter of fact, it is impossible that the total of owners should be less than that of estates. The bulk of the owners are Hindus, among whom the joint-family system prevails most extensively, and ninety-five out of every hundred estates have many more than two owners each. Four or five to ten joint-owners are common enough and it would be easy to show that many single estates have from thirty to forty co-sharers. Even in the case of small Brahmottars and Mahatranas, and other lakhraj estates, co-sharers is the rule and single owners the exception. It is true that in the case of some rich proprietors several estates come under one ownership, but these are few and quite exceptional, and cannot possibly reduce the total of owners to 1,30,000, from a total of 2,42,413 estates including rent free estates. Our conviction is that the number of zemindars vastly exceed the Towji number of zemindaries. We can easily name a score of the leading native families in Calcutta in which each estate is owned by 30 to 40 persons. In one instance the total of shareholders in a single estate, exceeds 60. But we cannot name a single instance in all Bengal in which 60 distinct entire Towji estates are owned by a single individual. Even in the case of the Burdwan estate, the largest in Bengal, we doubt if there are 50 entire distinct Towji estates, not fractional shares, included in it. Our estimate would be about three lakhs for the total of zemindars; but knowing that we could not readily appeal to any accessible Government record, and wishing to avoid hostile criticism, we contented ourselves with the assumption of the total of the Towjee numbers being equivalent to that of zemindars. Our figures for the Towji estates were taken from the Board's Report of 1882, and hence they are short of the number given in the last report. The difference of three thousand and odd are due to some old estates having been sub-divided by family partitions. This cause adds over a thousand estates to the Towji every year.

The second point noted refers to the actual amount to be deducted for the cesses. Our contemporary thinks that our estimate is "excessive." As regards the total given he cannot, however, fairly take any exception, for our figures are taken from the Board's report. As to the incidence of the amount, the total from the ryots being thirteen millions the deduction must be made from that total, no matter through whose hands the money passes. It is observable that for the total of the cesses the zemindar's estates are hypothecated and subject to the sunset law, and the ryot who has to pay a portion has nothing to dread, except a civil suit with the insolvency clauses of the Civil Procedure Code, in the rear to fall back upon.

Our contemporary imagines our estimates of the collection charges at 6 per cent. to be "very high," but that amounts to nothing more than mere imagination. He must be aware that the percentage is fixed by Government for all revenue calculations, and had he any personal experience of cost of collection he would have never indulged in the imagination. The actual cost is over 10 per cent. where no litigation ensues, and where the civil courts have to be resorted to the rate is 30 to 40 per cent. In accepting 6 per cent. we have, therefore, taken a rate which is far below what should have been taken for the sake of correct calculation, but which, we thought, would be open to no cavil.

As regards the remarks of our contemporary with reference to unrealisable balances we labour under the disadvantage of having no recorded data to appeal to, and must therefore resort to analogy; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our contemporary will at once admit that the parallel between the case of the Wards' Estates and that of private Zemindars is perfectly fair and legitimate. Now, in "the management of Wards and Attached Estates the collections made by Government officers under special laws, range from 54 to 80 per cent., seldom the latter, and this is the case in normal years. For drought, famine, and scarcity, the periodical writing off of revenue as unrealisable, if taken into account, would lower the average considerably; but we have no means at hand to calculate the average rate. Anyhow such being the case with Government, the Zemindars must, as a matter of course, be a great deal worse situated. They have to contend against recusant ryots, bad laws, law's delay, heavy costs, three years' prescription, rats, mice, locusts, deaths, and all the contingencies of flood and field, and experienced persons are firmly of opinion that in the long run the zemindars do not realize more than, at an average, 70 per cent. of their dues. But to obviate adverse criticism we reckon the loss at 20 per cent.,—an estimate which no Zemindar will admit to be fair towards him. This rate would represent a total of Rs. 2,62,33,368. It may be said that the Zemindars should be more vigilant of their rights, and it is their own fault if they fail to realize the whole of their dues; but they cannot draw blood from stone, and if they do try to claim to the full of their legal right, and institute too many rent suits, would-be-benefactors-of-the-poor-at others-cost in the person of Collectors are ready at hand to denounce them as hard-hearted, cruel and vicious, and the Government very ready to gibbet them in its administrative resolutions as monsters of cruelty. The Government, in its administrative canonicals, preaches moderation, benevolence, kindness to ryots and all the other virtues of the Scriptures, and having thereby secured three years' respite, changes its coat and as legislators decrees a wholesale fine on kindness by washing off all liabilities of the ryot under the law of three years' prescription. Will our contemporary, who is always so fair and straightforward in argument, as he is in all the dealings of his life, take all the above circumstance into consideration, and make an estimate as to what should be the most probable rate? If he can work out from the data given that the rate is below 20 per cent, (which our estimate) we shall at once thankfully accept it.

The last objection of our contemporary refers to the deduction we make for rent-free holders. He is obviously not aware of the fact that the total rental of Rs. 13,11,70,000, has been taken from the Cess Returns, and they include all rent-free-holders, though they do not come under the category of Zemindars. According to the Cess returns the total number of separate estates, both revenue-bearing and revenue-free, which yield the above mentioned sum is 2,42,413, and as we find from the Board's reports that the total number of zemindary estates is in round numbers 1,50,000, we must deduct about one-third for the rent-free-holders. We cannot account for our contemporary's objection under this head, except on the supposition that he is not aware of the facts stated above. If he should still object, he is welcome to divide the total among 2,42,413 estates instead of 1,50,000 as we do, and his conclusion will then not differ from ours, *i. e.* a net rental of 3½ millions among 1,50,000 estates, or as we call them for convenience, zemindars.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

CONTRIBUTIONS are coming in steadily to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The native chiefs are sending in liberal donations and some of them have expressed their readiness to give a fair start in their territories to the movement for giving medical aid to the women of India. This warm response to the appeal made by the organizers of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is worthy of the chiefs of India.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Lord Mayor has called a meeting at the Mansion House in support of Lady Dufferin's Fund to be held sometime next month. The Secretary of State for India and Lady Randolph Churchill have contributed handsome donations.

WE FIND from the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for 1884, that the cost of the force employed on purely police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,38,263 or 7·6 pies per head of population. The proportion of police to area was in Bengal 1 to 5, in Behar and Orissa 1 to 7 square miles nearly. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 2,856 in Bengal, 1 to 3,745 in Behar and 1 to 2,680 in Orissa. We do not at all wonder at the inefficiency of the policewhen its strength is so disproportionate to the work to be done.

MR. CUMBERLAND, the thought reader is shortly expected in India. He comes here with the ostensible purpose of studying Indian affairs. He has been for sometime in Russia, and is supposed to have fathomed Russian designs about India. If Mr. Cumberland is at all desirous of promoting the art which he professes, he can gain valuable knowledge from the Indian professors of the art, who, for four pice and a handful of rice, will undertake to read the inmost thoughts of every person who would pay them a visit. What a pity M. deGiers and the other Russian diplomats cannot be brought face to face with them.

THE ATTEMPT to popularise the Stock Notes has failed. The Government of India is of opinion that the failure may be attributed in some measure to causes in existence at the time of the issue of the Notes, the operation of which in part has ceased, and of which the effect will not be indefinitely prolonged. We do not understand the nature of the causes to which the Government of India is referring. We believe that the scheme has failed owing to the harassing restrictions attending the payment of interest and mode of transfer. Even modifications which have been ordered to be adopted in the rules hitherto in force will not, we are afraid, increase to any appreciable extent the sale of the Notes. It has been decided to permit the payment of interest in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. So long as the mode of transfer is not

facilitated by more lenient rules, and the interest is made payable at all important stations, the scheme will not command success.

DURING 1884, there were seven cases of torture by Police. At Patna, a Sub-Inspector was convicted of torturing by blows and kicks a man who was suspected of having embezzled Rs. 21, and of then laying a false charge of robbery to screen himself. The object of the torture was to make the accused confess in what manner he had disposed of the money. The injured man died. At Monghyr, six Policemen were convicted of torturing five servants in order to induce them to confess to having robbed their employer. The servants were beaten, trussed with bamboos and tied, struck by a ruler on their joints, and their fingers squeezed against pieces of bamboos placed between them. Mr. Cockerell thinks that cases not unfrequently occur of offenders inflicting injuries on themselves for the purpose of fabricating evidence of torture against the Police and procuring an acquittal for themselves. Whenever such cases occur the Police can easily find out the offence. But we shall not be far wrong if we state that the proportion of such cases cannot be more than one in ten thousand, nor are tortures so inflicted ever likely to lead to death. It is a pity Mr. Cockerell thought fit to cite such a possibility to mitigate the offence of the Police.

THE FOLLOWING extract from the *Statesman* may interest some of our scientific readers :—

"What is before Europe it is impossible to predict, but it seems pretty evident that the nation which discovers a really efficient war balloon, will have the rest of the world at its mercy. America and France are both declared to have made a near approach to a balloon that will make them arbiters of the nations. The discovery is kept secret in France with great jealousy, but active efforts it seems are being made in our arsenals, for the perfecting of aœrial war machinery, of which the nation casually hears but knows nothing. A Royal warrant has just been issued we observe by the Secretary of State for War, ordering that soldiers 'employed in the air'—for so does the strange phraseology run—shall receive in addition to their regular pay, sixpence per hour when actually aloft. Should France really possess an efficient war balloon, it will not be very long we fear before we hear of its employment in actual conflict, should the popular belief in its powers at all indicate what they really are. Fortifications will become all but useless in presence of a war balloon that can be charged with explosives, and guided with the certainty claimed for this French discovery. Metz would, under such conditions be a mere rat-trap in which an army being caught, might be destroyed with impunity by the besieging force."

THE FEELING of the native public has been that the death of Maharaja Ranabeer Sing will more or less affect the autonyme of Kashmir, and the first indication of the realization of that impression is given out by the announcement, that the title of the British agent in Kashmir is to be changed. Hitherto that officer has borne the title of "officer on special duty in the Maharaja's dominions," and his ostensible duty was to watch the comfort of British tourists in the happy valley. He remained in Kashmir only during the touring season, returning to the Punjab in the winter. He will hence-forward be officially entitled "Resident" and, like other Residents in native courts, remain at his post all the year round. Well, the lot of the new Maharaja will not be worse than that of many chiefs on the plains. We hope this will arrest the hand of annexation, if only for a time, but we doubt if the Lahore paper will be satisfied with this.

SINCE the palmy days of the supremacy of the Lawrences and Sir Richard Temple, and the "Panjab" School of Anglo-Indian Administration, Panjab Civilians have been accustomed to exalt their pet province's horns of plenty and righteousness and utility, above all the rest of India. One of the constantly recurring phases of the craze is an attempt to make out that Kurrachee is, as a port, superior to Calcutta and Bombay put together, and destined to become the commercial capital of India; and one Indian product devoted to bolstering up this claim is wheat. Well, we are glad of it. We think we can see advantages to other parts and ports of India besides Kurrachee derivable from an expansion of the wheat trade. There can be no doubt that it has been much neglected; we should like to see an impetus given to it; and we take it there is large room in such a vast trade for Kurrachee as well as other Indian Emporia. We adverted in a recent issue to the flourishing wheat trade in the Punjab, and we have before us an official paper giving some account of the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in connection with questions affecting the well being and development of the provincial wheat trade. They are questions of imperial as well as provincial interest. Six years ago Dr. Forbes Watson gave it as his opinion that India is admirably suited for the growth of wheat, both soft and hard, scientific opinion backing up every-day experience. For the stuff there is a steady demand in European countries which are glad enough to draw large supplies from America. Why cannot India compete with America for these markets, and be advantaged by them instead of America? The answer hitherto has been—lack of facilities for railway carriage in India. We still stand in need of more such facilities; but since 1879 many of our lines of railway communication have been added to, and there are now open many feeder lines that were not open then. Taken altogether it may be said that India has now a fair opportunity of competing with American farmers in the European corn markets. Now-a-days, although it is true enough, and deplorable enough that Indian Railway freights for grain are excessively high, yet the main difficulty in the way of a large and remunerative trade in the export of Indian wheat to Europe lies in the fact that the Indian trader declines to clean it properly. Naturally the producer does not care to clean since, practically, the middleman to whom he sells will pay him no more for a sack of clean grain than for a sack of uncleaned. Since human nature is human nature all the world over it would seem to us that the middleman (presumably quite as wide awake to his own interests as are the traders in other countries) is likely to do the required cleaning and sorting as soon as he finds that it really pays him to do so. Perhaps—as far as the Punjab is concerned—he does not think it worth while to undertake the expense pending the provision of proper storage room for his grain at the Stations on the Indus Valley Railway referred to in the Report we have before us. The whole matter of cleaning and sifting, it seems to us, is a matter for the consideration and determination of Chambers of Commerce and corporate societies very well able to take care of themselves. And it seems to us that a paternal Government, if it wants clean wheat to make its railways pay good dividends and if it would like to see profits accruing to the producer of the wheat, in order that its burdens of taxation may seem light to him, might surely take some little pains to get a better rate paid the producer for clean stuff, and might also provide better accommodation for that stuff in transit and whilst it is waiting for transit. Sir Charles Aitchison pins his faith to statistics, and "has recently taken steps to make the trade returns of the province fulfil some of the purposes for which such statistics are compiled." In future, we are told, these returns will be published quarterly, and at a date sufficiently early, it is hoped, to give valuable intelligence to the public. A forecast will, furthermore, be prepared showing every year the area under wheat cultivation, the condition of the young plant, and the probable yield of grain, and this information will be telegraphed to England in time to apprise the corn traders of the probable state of the market in India before they commence their annual operations. Similarly the current prices in England and in other countries in which Indian wheats find a market might be circulated to the trading and agricultural communities. All that sort of thing is doubtless well enough in its way, but we venture to think that it will not—cannot—have much real, practical effect, unless concurrently provision is made for fair prices to the producer and safe storage of his produce.

FROM THE annual report on tea culture in Assam for 1884 we gather that there were 970 gardens in existence at the close of the year as against 1028 at the close of 1883. At first sight this seems a large decrease; but we are told that it is almost entirely nominal, and is to be accounted for by amalgamation in the returns of many outlying gardens with the parent estate, and also by the fact that a thorough revision and testing of the tea-garden registers has disclosed the fact that in many cases waste land grants never even cultivated, but originally taken up for tea, had been entered in the registers as tea-gardens. In the district of Lakhimpur alone the total decrease of 49 in the number of gardens as returned by the Deputy Commissioner is wholly due to one or other of these causes. The total area returned as under cultivation is 189,852 acres, as against 189,453 acres shown at the close of 1883. A result that in effect savours of *statu quo* rather than either decrease or increase. The outturn of tea is given at 51,126,199lbs against 52,177,201lbs in the previous year. Only we are told that the figures given for 1883 are believed to have been wholly incorrect; and it is suggested that, therefore, "it would not be profitable to discuss the apparent diminution in the outturn as shown this year." Would it be profitable on our part to ask what the Assam Secretariat conceives to be the use of its statistics? Setting aside, figures which it repudiates, Sibsagar is credited with the largest outturn per acre, namely 337lbs, although this figure again is held to be "probably slightly above the mark."

At the lowest computation the average outturn per acre for the whole province reached the very respectable figure of 305lbs. or 3¾mds. per acre. The different district reports vary greatly in their calculations of the cost of cultivation and production. The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar writes—"The cost of cultivation, as returned by the managers and agents, varies from Rs. 13-6 to Rs. 135 per acre, the average cost appearing as Rs. 74 per acre. The cost of manufacture per pound ranges from 11½ pies to 8 annas. The average cost, therefore, is 4½ annas." The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet gives the cost of cultivation at Rs. 57-4-4 and the cost of manufacture at 8 annas. 9 pie per lb. and the Dy Commissioner of Nowgong at Rs. 70 and four annas per lb. Five annas, say the Darrang and Sibsagar officials. There is the customary lament about musquito blight, red spider, and low prices. All of these are tales that have been told so often that it would be superfluous to dilate on them here. We prefer, as to the last mentioned drawback to the tea industry, to look forward, as there seems some warrant for doing, to more hopeful conditions of trade with Australia, New Zealand, and America. The Calcutta Exhibition does seem to have done a little towards giving a fillip to the tea trade; and we must remember that even by tea drinkers a taste for Indian-teas, as substitutes for the China stuffs they have been used to all their lives, has to be acquired. *Apropos* of trade we find the Deputy Commissioner, Darrang, writing "while on tour, I made enquiries as to the possibility of opening out a market with Bhutan; but, though our tea seems very popular with the Bhutias, and they are willing to accept it as a present, they seem to be afraid to import it, and said they would be unable to dispose of it. Fancy they would be obliged to pay a heavy import tax for taking it into their country." Here would seem to be a chance for some "political" with leisure on his hands. We note that many tea-gardens in Kamrup are under native management, and "consequently," as the Report puts it, worked cheaply.

THE POWERS that be having seen fit to create, at the expense of Indian tax-payers, a special department for the instruction of the Indian farmer in his own business, that supererogatory, good work finds itself bound, in one way or another, to justify its existence. One of its efforts in that direction is a periodical list of agricultural implements and machines which have been experimented with, or reported on

and which are held to have been found efficient and useful. Such a list for 1884-85 we have now before us. The first item set forth on the first page is a plough priced Rs. 40, and the last item detailed on the last page is what is described as a "level tread Railway bullock power," intended for the application of bullock power to machinery, and priced Rs. 606-13-0. Granting for the sake of the argument—that at some time or another such things might possibly be useful to him, what is the use of tantalizing the poverty stricken Indian farmer with word parade of expensive implements of the sort? In the eight pages of the list now before us there is mention of but one implement that makes pretence even of being cheap—Mr. Sealy's 20 S.S. plough with shares of steel. It costs Rs. 2-12-0 and of course even so it is dear as compared with the ordinary plough of the country, but in places where deep ploughing is needed it may prove useful, and being of steell it may be more lasting. If the Etcetera Department, instead of publishing lists of inutilities would invent a new, cheap, bone and strength, giving food for cattle in the hot weather, it would be doing something better calculated to justify its existence and cost, it seems to us. Again, what is the use to us in India of a small seed throwing drill which—without shipping and other charges costs 5£ (sixty rupees let us say, allowing for adverse exchange) at the godowns of the manufacturers in England? Or of an improved portable steam threshing machine costing about Rs. 1500, and intended to supersede the *downee* which has at least the merit of giving lean kine a little chance to get fat. Let the Etcetera Department invent something in the way of an implement as cheap and as efficient in its way as the Behea Sugar Mill, and experience shows that the Indian farmer will be ready enough to adopt it. Meanwhile, these printed lists of expensive unsuitable machinery are a waste of public money, and a sham and a delusion into the bargain.

THE FIRST meeting of the Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to consider relief measures in the flooded districts of Bengal, was held at the room of the Chamber of Commerce at 3 P. M., on Saturday last :—

Mr. H. A. Cockerell, C. S., in the chair. There were present Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Mr. D. Cruickshank, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, Dr. Baumann, Mr. H. Simpson, Mr. C. F. Larmour, Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadoor, the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, and Mr. S. E. J. Clarke.

Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 19,460, were announced. The names of the subscribers will be found in another column. The following provisional allotments have been made :—

	Rs.
Moorshedabad	1,500
Nuddea	2,000
Cuttack	2,500
Hooghly	1,000
Jessore	2,000
Howrah	500
Midnapore	2,000
Maldah	1,000
Bhagulpore	500
Total...	13,000

The following gentlemen have been asked to join the Committee :—The Hon. G. Irving, the Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law, Raja Poorno Chunder Singh, Koomar Indra Chunder Singh, Mr. J. Murdock, Mr. A. H. Wallis, Rev. C. Jordan, Mr. G. Evans Gordon, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. G. C. Scuramanga, Mr. J. L. Mackay, Mr. H. Beyer, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, C. I. E., Kumar Debendro Mullick, Nawab Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur, Mr. E. J. E. Ezra, Mr. E. S. Gubboy, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke. Mr. Clarke was also asked to act as Secretary.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following books and pamphlets :—

1. Annual Sanitary Report of the Province of Assam for 1884.
2. Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab, for 1884.
3. Annual Report on the Foreign Trade of the N. W. P. and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1885.
4. Annual Report of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for 1884 85.
5. Report on the Nagpore Experimental Farm in the Central Provinces, 1884-85.
6. Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan, 1884-85.
7. Review of the Trade of India, in 1884-85.
8. Notes of the English Idioms, by W. Hastings D'Oyly, B. C. S.
9. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I and II, No. XXVIII, October, 1885.
10. Indian Vigilance League Manifesto, Madras.
11. Indian Government Reform, by John Slagg, M. P.
12. Visitors' Remarks, on Her Highness the Maharani's Girl's School, Mysore.
13. Sachitra Sainik Simanrini, Parts I and II.
14. Susruta Sanhita, Parts I, II and III.
15. Bharati, for Asvin and Kartik, Nos. 6 & 7.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows,to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular desposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds dearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and thelabel under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. SoleConsignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LOCAL.

MORTALITY IN THE SUBURBS.

EXTRACT FROM MR. SWINHOE'S SPEECH AT THE RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

I will now give you, what I have found, the number of deaths to be, since January 1873 and up to the present time :

From	1st January	to 31st March	1873	2746
,,	1st April	1873 to ditto	1874	10971
,,	ditto	1874 ditto	1875	11891
,,	ditto	1875 ditto	1876	14545
,,	ditto	1876 ditto	1877	13234
,,	ditto	1877 ditto	1878	15194
,,	ditto	1878 ditto	1879	17573
,,	ditto	1879 ditto	1880	12573
,,	ditto	1880 ditto	1881	11000
,,	ditto	1881 ditto	1882	10646
,,	ditto	1882 ditto	1883	11012
,,	ditto	1883 ditto	1884	10236
,,	ditto	1884 ditto	1885	11449
			Giving a total of	153,170

This I submit is a terrible state of mortality being that of 153,170 persons in a census figure of 257,147 and at a ratio of more than one-half of the people dying in the course of ten years next. As to the causes for this mortality, Mr. Nolan has given you three causes for the mortality, 1st the filthy habits of the people, 2adly. drinking impure water, and 3rdly, the filthy state of the cow-bustees and he tells you that the scheme of amalgamation being carried out pure water will be provided for the people. As regards the water let me tell you that this has already been arranged for a part of the suburbs. The Suburban Municipality has bound itself by a contract with the Calcutta Corporation to pay for a part of the expenses of the new main and the pipes that are to be laid down. The only question now lies for the Suburbs to determine how the means for meeting the expenditure are to be obtained. The Municipality asked the Government to give them one-half of the police expenses and they did so, but the Municipality found that the Government while giving them this money had actually deprived them again of about the same amount in other ways. That is by the appropriation of the ground for the wet docks, by exemption of Government buildings from taxation and by connecting the rate of taxation of manufactures and other buildings. So the Municipality had to ask the Government again to help them and they applied for remission of the other half of the police charges as compensation. The Municipality found that by the taxation of the whole of the Suburbs they would only be able to obtain the means for meeting the expenditure for the water-supply contracted for and if amalgamation be made as proposed of the urban parts only, Calcutta will have to bear and pay nearly the whole of this new expenditure besides the additional costs of improvements of drainage for the parts taken in. The Town has not the means to supply all its own requirements and yet it is to undertake larger works. As regards the cowbustees the Doctors will tell you that cow dung does not cause death of the finest and fattest men and the healthiest native families are to be found in the filthiest cow bustees.

I will show you that it does produce cholera and not only cholera but bowel complaints, fever and all other diseases (laugh) such as defective drainage, and the Calcutta system of drainage and conservancy. As regards oppressive taxation I have with me a synopsis of the taxation of Ward No. IV and this will illustrate the system of taxation of all the several wards of the Suburbs. In this Ward there are 6211 holdings, of these 2460 are exempted from taxation, 965 are of an amount rating up to one rupee in the year, 1417 upto 2 in the year, 497 upto 3 in the year, 265 upto 4 in the year, 138 upto 5 in the year and 469 over 5 in the year. This shows of 6211 holdings 2460 are exempted and 2282 more only upto 5 in the year. The exemption of such a large number as 2460 holdings in 6211 will show how oppressingly the people are taxed, why are then these exemptions because nothing more can be wrong but from the hutholder. The law of the Suburbs is that when the house belongs to one man and the land to another, the house shall be taxed and the householder shall recover from the landowner. The very fact of there being these exemptions will evidence that this cannot be done, for when the house is exempted the land becomes also freed, as the law does not give the Municipality any power to recover the tax from the landowner in such cases. The hut builder saves up Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, the former being sufficient to build a thatched hut and the latter for a tiled hut and he hires a small piece of land from a landed proprietor and on it he builds his hut or house. The house is immediately assessed and he pays a rate say of fourteen annas or a rupee per year being three annas or four annas and six pies per quarter. There are no free public latrines. There are some public latrines belonging to zemindars and for accomodation granted from these some charge is levied and these latrines again have no accomodation for females apart from males. The consequence is that every family has to construct a latrine however poor the man may be. The lowest charge for the Municipality applying service for cleaning the latrine is 6 annas and for over two persons at 2 annas per head of occupants of the holding. This is an additional tax of double the amount of the man's house-rate. The man as a matter of course soon becomes a defaulter, a warrant then comes for which there is a further charge of four annas with peon's wages to be added or for any seizure effected andeventually the man's stock is sold off. The family only remains and when nothing more can be realized then follows exemption of the holding from taxation. This system of taxation destroys the people and it produces I maintain, cholera, bowel complaints, fever and every other form of disease. (Loud applause.) The result is as I have shown that the Municipality cannot get at the true proprietor being the owner of the land and he though well able to pay goes scot-free. The land of villages where the huts are erected belong to wealthy zemindars and they pay nothing while the poorest of the poor and even the very beggars in the streets are taxed and they are ground down to their last pice, and this again I say is the primary cause of all diseases and it produces cholera, bowel complaints, fever and every other deseases. The British I say are stamping out the people of India by this system of taxation as surely, effectually, and as rapidly as the aborigines of Tasmania and other places have been destroyed by British rule and civilization. I will now show you an anomaly in the law where one hut is concerned the hutholder is considered as the proprietor, but when operations of the law have to be taken in respect of a number of huts or a village, or a bustee, then the owner of the land is regarded as being the proprietor of a holding. The law of 1864 under which the Municipality was first found provided the same as the new law does that all huts should be built with the sanction and under the supervision of the Commissioners and when any man desires to put up any hut, he has to apply to the Municipality for permission to do so. The Commissioners have to see that the huts are all built in lines with roads between, to allow for conservancy carts entering, that they are at a proper distance the one from the other, to allow for ventilation and with a proper plinth. The huts of the poor last for about 16 years and the Municipality has been working for 20 years. Had the executive attended to this provision of the law all villages of huts would now have been properly constructed. But what is the general condition of the several Bustees, they are all a conglomeration of irregularly built hut overcrowded and with no proper roads. The conservancy carts cannot enter into these Bustees. So each Bustee becomes abominably filthy and every one cries out for improvements. When improvement is ordered two medical men visit the place and make a report and in their report a plan is laid out and a heavy cost has to be incurred. This cost is recovered from the landowner who cries out but eventually has to pay and some Bustee owner after objecting vainly to the injustice of the act have disposed of their Bustees in consequence. Objections are raised by the hutholders, but these cannot be regarded and the huts are pulled down. This law is so oppressive and so difficult to put in office that though Rs. 20,000 are put by every year with the intention of doing something, the money remains unapplied. These laws of taxations are I say, very oppressive on the poor and causes the demoralization and degradation of the people and is the primary cause of the great mortality prevailing. The next cause of mortality is defective drainage. Calcutta lies between two creeks, the one on the north and the other on the south, the river being on the west and the Suburbs to the East. A little beyond the Suburbs to the north-east is the Salt-water lake or marsh. The Mahratta ditch is the boundary between Calcutta and this part of the Suburbs. The Suburbs are not allowed to drain into the main and outfall drains of Calcutta and have to drain into the interior and into the marshy lands. It is the same as attempting to drain up hill as to drain off the waters of the Suburbs by opening the drains into the marshy lands. In the same manner the waters of the Northern and Southern Suburbs are required to be drained into adjoining sheets and marshes for drainage into the river Hooghly, is regarded as objectionable. The present state of several main drains of the Suburbs will show you that this is an impossible mode of drainage. The inundation caused by the rains this year has thrown back all the waters of the drains. The drains remain all choked, full of water and they will remain so until dry weather comes on and the land dries up. The effects of the foul water of the drains and drying up is terrible.

The third cause for the mortality results from the poisonous effects of the scheme of Calcutta for the disposal of its sewage and drainage and conservancy sweepings. You are all told by the Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation and the general belief of every one in Calcutta is that the sewage is forced in to Dhapa or the Saltwater Lakes which is about 7 miles off, and that the sweepings are applied in filling up the lakes, and you are shown the pumping station at Palmer's bridge and are informed that the night-soil waters are all pumped off and flow off into the Bidyadhari and Mutla rivers. This is not the case. There is a canal about a mile and a half off from the Entally Convents and this canal is about 3¼ miles in extent from its entrance to the lakes. When I first came to Calcutta European sportsmen used to go in parties on holidays in the cold weather shooting over the grounds of the Saltwater Lakes. There was a large village of fishermen near the entrance to the channel and saltties and canoes were hired out by these men which were plied along by them for conveying the sportsmen to the shooting ground. I often joined these parties and have spent the whole day snipe shooting, but now such a thing would be impossible for into this channel all the night soil is forced by means of steam pumping power. There is not a sufficient fall of water to carry off the night-soil and it flows with the fall of the water a little way down the channel and then returns, and settles down with the flood. This has been going on for the past ten or twelve years. The night-soil is

being forced in by tons every day and it has not as yet got as far as the broad water part of the lakes, when it does get there and the broad water begins to fill with the night-soil, what a terrible state of things there than will be on the left hand side. At the entrance of this channel there are some low lands and into this land all the sweepings and horse dung and filth of Calcutta are brought every day in wagons by steam power from the Circular Road to raise the land about 6 feet high. This is all close adjoining to Calcutta, the stench which arises out of all these different decomposing substances is truely awful. At this place the fish is still held and the fish for the Calcutta market supplied. During the hot weather the stench for miles around is over powering and during the rains when the lands got in inundated it is trully horrible, for the inundation causes the foul matters to spread all over the lands and when these dry up the effluvia that arises, causes death to all within reach of the pernicious vapours. The death rate as shown in my statistics of mortality has been greatest in those wards which are nearest in the direction the monsoon winds. If you add up the figures given in the report you will perceive that during the period of the past 8 years the ratio per thousand of those who have died in the different wards of the Suburbs will be as follows. At Entally which adjoines the sewage works 697, the rate in the year 1879 having attained to as much as one sixth of the total number of its inhabitants at Ooltadangah 513, and at Manicktollah 429. The rate of mortality nearest the sewage works of Calcutta will shew that a number equal to the total number of the residents of these parts during the period extending from 12 to 20 years and it is terrible to contemplate at what a fearful risk to life we reside in Calcutta. Cossipore gives 423 and Chitpore gives 411, these I account for on account of the crowded state of the bustees and the number of coolies and workmen who come for work in the several factories in the ward. Then follows Ekbalpore 379, and Baligunge 374. The rest of the Registration stations give a gradual reduced rate, but the mortality at all places and every where is frightful and show that the residents of the Suburbs every where rapidly die off.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Hon'ble Kumar Baikunt Nath Dey, Bahadur, Balasore	13	4	0
Hon'ble V. N Mandlick, C. S. I, Bombay	6	0	0
A Laksmon Row Esq., Librarian, Bangalore	16	0	0
Rai Romony Mohun Chowdry, Bahadur, Rungpur	13	4	0
R. Reid Esq., Rungpore	5	4	0
Baboo Probodh Chunder Duti, Bushirhat	2	3	0
„ Purna Chunder Ghose, Sholagar	6	10	0
„ Anund Chunder Guha, Tippera	6	10	0
„ Sumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jarrah	19	0	0
„ Ram Chunder Das, Koreemgunge	13	4	0
„ Trigunanund Upadhya, Sarun	9	12	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 30th September, 1885.

General—21st Sept—Moulvie Mahomed Abdurrauf, Sub-Dy Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months, Civil Leave Code, from date he availed himself of it.

Babu Pitamber Banerjee, Sub-Dy Collr, Bakergunge, is allowed leave for one month and six days from 8th inst.

23rd Septr—Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Inspr-Genl of Jails, is allowed leave for three months, from 20 inst, or subsequent date.

25th Septr—The services of Mr E W Collin, Asst Magte and Collr, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Dept of of this Govt.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr, Noakholly, is allowed leave for 20 days from 13th Octr.

Mr A W Mackie, Jt Magte and Dy Collr, Lohardugga, is apptd to act temply as Dy Commr of that dist from date he receives charge from Lieut Col W L Samuells.

26th Septr—Mr E V Westmacott is appted to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs from date he may be relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Inspr Genl of Jails.

28th Septr—Mr C W Bolton, Offg Magte and Collr, Gya is allowed leave for nineteen days, in extension of leave granted him under order of 24th Aug.

Mr H Luson, Asst Magte and Collr, Nuddea, is apptd temply to leave charge of the Meherpore sub-divn of that dist during the absence, on special duty, of Mr P G Melitus.

Police—21st Sept—Babu Jadub Chunder Deb, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two and-a half months, from 28th Aug.

Mr F E Kemp, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is transfd temply to the 24-Pergunnahs dist, during the absence on leave of Baboo Jadub Chunder Deb.

26th Septr—Mr G A Patten, Asst Supdt of Police, second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 29th Aug, vice Moulvie Aulad Ali, retired.

Mr C S Murray, Asst Supdt of Police, third grade, is promtd to the 2nd grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 29th Aug, vice Mr G A Patten.

Mr Murray will continue to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Tipperah, until further orders.

Ecclesiastical—19th Septr—The Rev W J Burdett is apptd to be Chaplain of Dinapore from 25th Aug.

Education—21st Septr—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Dist School Commee of Dinagepore:—Babu Soota Kant Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, vice Babu Oma Churn Mookerjee; Babu Paramaswar Dass, vice Baboo Sagor Chunder Chuckerbutty; Babu Doorga Dass Bagchee, vice Babu Buddinath Chowdree; Mr A T Ricketts, vice Moulvie Mozoroondin Chowdree; Babu Abinash Chunder Mookerjee Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr; Babu Sranath Mookerjee, Sub-Dy Collr; Babus Basunto Koomar Doss, Iswar Chunder Chukerbutty, and Patiram Banerjee.

Notifications—26th Septr—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the resumption by Monsieur E Charriol of the duties of Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the French Colonies.

29th Septr—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr E W Collin, with effect from 23rd Septr, to be a Supdt of Survey in Mozufferpore for the purpose of carrying out the survey of lands in that dist ordered in the notifn of 18th Augt. Mr Collin is vested with the powers of a Collector for the purpose of the Act.

27th Septr—Mr P G Melitus, Sub-Divnl Officer of Meherpore, is vested with the powers of a Collr throughout the dist of Nuddea for the purpose of carrying out the rules framed under the Agriculturists, Loans Act, XII of 1884.

Judicial Dept,—21 Septr—The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor of his apptmt of Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

The Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Sreenath Ghose of his apptmt of Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

Mr W Tennon, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Rungpore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

25th Septr—The following officers are apptd to act as Justices of the Peace within the territories under the Lieut-Governor's control:—

Mr H P Todd Naylor, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, and Mr H W C Carnduff, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Hajipore, Mozufferpore.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose, First Munsif of Chikandi, in the dist of Furreedpore, is apptd temply to be a Munsif in the dist of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chundy Churn Sen.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs 50 within the local limits of the Midnapore Munsifi.

Baboo Durga Das Bose, B L, is apptd to act as a Munsif in the dist of Furreedpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Chikandi, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose.

29th Septr—Baboo Har Kumar Roy, Second Munsif of Subdharam, in the dist of Noakholly, was employed as an Addnl Munsif of Begumgunge, in the same dist, from 11th May to 1st July.

Public Works Department,—Bengal Establishment—25th Sept—Apptmt—Mr E R Gardiner is apptd to be Ex-Engr of the Patna Divn, vice Mr King.

Promotion—The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Estabmt with effect from the date specified:—

Mr E R Gardiner, from Asst Engr, first grade, to Ex-Engr, 4th grade; 2nd Aug—tempy.

Apptmt—Mr O C Lees is apptd to be Ex Engr of the Balasore Divn during the absence on leave of Mr J H Apjohn.

Promotion—The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotion in the Engineer Estabmt:—

Mr O C Lees, from Asst Engr, first grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank); 13th sept.

28th septr—Leave—Mr W A Darling, Ex Engr, fourth grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medl certe without pay.

Mr H C Barnes, Ex Engr, fourth grade, has been granted by the Sectetary of State an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medl certe without pay.

Mr W Connan, Ex Engr, second grade, Dacca Divn, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

Apptmt—Baboo Prosunno Coomar Duniari, Asst Engr, is apptd to hold charge of the Dacca Divn, during the absence on privilege leave, of Mr Connan, Ex Engr.

Jail Department—23rd Septr—Mr J C Price made over charge of the Durbhunga Jail to Asst Surg B N Choudhri on 8th Septr.

Medical Department,—Bengal—23rd Septr—Asst Surg Nogendra Kumar Mullick, attached to the Behary Lal Charitable Dispensary, Banichi, is allowed leave for two and a half months.

25th Sept—Asst Surg Surat Lal Basu, a Superny at the Presidency, is apptd to have medl chrage of the charitable dispesary at Chucdighee, in the Burdwan dist, vice Asst Surg Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee.

25th Sept—Asst Surg Kali Nath Banerjee is temply apptd to have medl charge of the sub-divn and charitable dispensary, at Contai, in the Midnapore dist, during the absence on leave of Asst Surg Gopal Chunder Bose.

25th Sept—Asst Surg Gopal Chunder Bose, attached to the sub-divn and dispensary at Contai, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0″ × 6.0″ by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.

One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.

One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.

Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.

Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.

Seven 4.6″ dia French Burr Stones.

One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already subscribed	17,340
Babu Kadar Nath Dutt	100
„ Lal Chand Roy	5
„ Dwarkanath Seal	5
„ Nundlal Mullick	5
„ Okhoy Coomar Seal	100
„ Oodhub Churn Mullick	10
„ Bud Chaud Mowra	11
„ Nundlal Mookerji, Jonye	10
„ Nobin Chunder Mookerji	25
Subscriber below rupees 5	16
Total Rs.	17,627

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect for the relief of sufferers from the effect of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

	Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson ...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga ...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga ...	500
Nawab Ahsanoollah Bahadur ...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee ...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I. ...	2,500
Babu Joy Kissen Mukerjee ...	1,000
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. ...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co. ...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co. ...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur ...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co. ...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co. ...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq. ...	200
Babu Bijoy Kissen Mukerjee ...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq. ...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee ...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee ...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee ...	10
Total.....	19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

Postal Notice.

DESPATCH OF SAMPLES OF WOOL TO PORTUGAL, PROHIBITED.

Intimation has been received from the Post Office of Portugal that the admission into that country, *via* Spain, of samples of woollen fabrics or of raw wool of any kind has been temporarily prohibited on account of sanitary measures adopted by the Portugese Government against the spread of cholera.

2 Until further notice, therefore, no samples of wool in any form can be forwarded by post from India to Portugal.

SIMLA, *14th September*, 1885. } H. E. M. JAMES, *Offg Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

Postal Notice.

PARCEL POST WITH THE WEST INDIES.

On and after the 1st October 1885, parcels will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the following places in the West Indies:—

Jamaica.
Grenada.
St. Lucia.
Tobago.
Trinidad.

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to these places will be one rupee for every pound or fraction of a pound weight.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will be 7lbs., and the conditions as to size, contents, limits of value, &c., will be the same as those for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom for delivery through the British Post Office, except that parcels intended for Jamaica may not exceed 2 feet in length and 4 feet in girth.

4. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Customs declaration in the prescribed form, as in the case of parcels intended for the United Kingdom.

H. E. M. JAMES,
SIMLA; *28th September 1885.* } *Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

Postal Notice.

MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND HAWAII.

On and after the 1st October 1885, money orders may be issued at any Post Office in India for payment in Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

2. The rates of commission and general conditions for such orders will be the same as those prescribed for orders on countries which are served through the United Kingdom(*vide* clauses 265 and 267 of the *Indian Postal Guide* of April 1885), *viz.*—

			Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding	£ 2	... ...	0	4
,, exceeding	£ 2	and not exceeding £ 5	0	8
,, ,,	£ 5	,, ,, £ 7	0	12
,, ,,	£ 7	,, ,, £10	1	0
,, ,,	£10	,, ,, £12	1	4
,, ,,	£12	,, ,, £15	1	8
,, ,,	£15	,, ,, £17	1	12
,, ,,	£17	,, ,, £20	2	0

NOTE.—A deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding	...	£ 2	3d.
,, ,, exceeding	£ 2 but not exceeding	£ 5	6d.
,, ,, ,,	£ 5 ,, ,,	£ 7	9d.
,, ,, ,,	£ 7 ,, ,,	£10	1s.

SIMLA, *The 28th September 1885.*

H. E. M. JAMES
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE.

Just issued for the Doorga pooja Holidays, a new Book entitled "Revelations of an Indian Detective" Startling ! Entertaining ! and Instructive a book for all classes. Price 1-4 or V. P. P. 1-8 220 p.p.

Apply to THOMAS S. SMITH,
City Press, Calcutta.

wanted

FOR "THE TELEPHONE" NEWSPAPER and "THE INDIAN VIGILANCE LEAGUE."

TRAVELLING AGENTS:—Must be of gentlemanly bearing and good address. Preference given to those competent to act as Press Correspondents.

RESIDENT AGENTS:—THROUGHOUT all the large stations of India must be of good standing and capable of influencing the native community.

BOOK KEEPER, CASH KEEPER, and SMART COPYIST.

None but thoroughly competent men need apply (by letter only) to

T. LLOYD WILLIAMESE.

OFFICES OF "THE TELEPHONE" AND "THE INDIAN VIGILANCE LEAGUE," No. 188, Mount Road, Madras.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

"THE TELEPHONE"

A WEEKLY CRITICAL REVIEW

OF

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND LITERARY TOPICS,

(India's only Society Journal)

WILL APPEAR

ON

SUNDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1885.

As soon as the services can be secured of a competent CARICATURIST, "THE TELEPHONE" will contain each week, under the headings of "PEDESTAL AND PILLORY," Two CARTOONS of PROMINENT PUBLIC PERSONAGES connected with this country. IN the meantime, the Proprietors offer TWO PRIZES weekly (of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10) for *Caricature sketches* on selected subjects.

Subject for the 1st Number:—"Fancy sketch of THE MOST UNPOPULAR MAN IN INDIA" to reach not later than the 3rd October.

Subject for the 2nd Number:—Fancy sketch of "THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN INDIA," to be posted not later than the 10th October.

Literary contributions, especially crisp, caustic paragraphs, will be liberally paid for, and should be addressed to the Editor, by whom they will be treated as private and confidential.

The Editor requests communications from correspondents possessing special sources of information at the various seats of Government.

Subscription Rs. 22 *per annum.*
Post-free ,, 24 ,,

Half these rates to Subscribers whose incomes are less than Rs. 200 *per mensem.*

"*The Telephone*" will start with a guaranteed circulation of 5,000 Specimen copies will be circulated to make up the full complement each weak until that number of subscibers shall be secured.

Prospectus and any further information on application to

T. LLOYD WILLIAMESE,
Manager,
"The Telephone" Office, No. 188, Mount Road, Madras.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

"How to Get Situations."—BY ALEX. GRAYTHORNE, ESQ.,—Containing the most Essential Rules, and Practical Hints and Suggestions, of the greatest importance, to every person who is looking out for a Situation—*Price Annas Four* per copy.

"Fannie Hill"—or, The Adventures of a Young Lady—BY CAPTAIN * * * * * R. A., Price Annas Eight per copy,

ALL LETTERS AND REMITTANCES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY "IMPERIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY" *CALCUTTA.*

25 per cent. discount on all orders above Rs. 25/ in value.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—An Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India. Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point of view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession, which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

Price Rs. 16.

PUBLISHED BY
THACKER SPINK & CO.,
5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS ! ! ! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & CO.,
49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, *Superioress, F. de la Croix.*"

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India:—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	63	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.

Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
4/1 *Camac Street.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
56, 59, 60, 61 & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

—oo—

FURNITURE.

For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

ART FURNITURE AND MIRRORS.

All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, AND CANDELABRA.

A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE.

Consisting of sets for 12 or more persons, and a vast assortment of fancy articles in colored and other glass.

LAMPS.

Single and Duplex punkah proof, the only ones suitable for India. All of Messrs. Hinks and Son's manufacture.

EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.

Breakfast, Tea, and Dinner services by the best makers. Fancy Porcelain, and a splendid collection of other art ware on view, specially adapted for presentation.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co's tables have been supplied everywhere and have given universal satisfaction. Fitted with Cushions on our own principle, which are so generally appreciated throughout the country.

BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS

And all other accessories always in Stock.

Catalogues of each department of C. L. & Co's. business post free on application.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.